

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

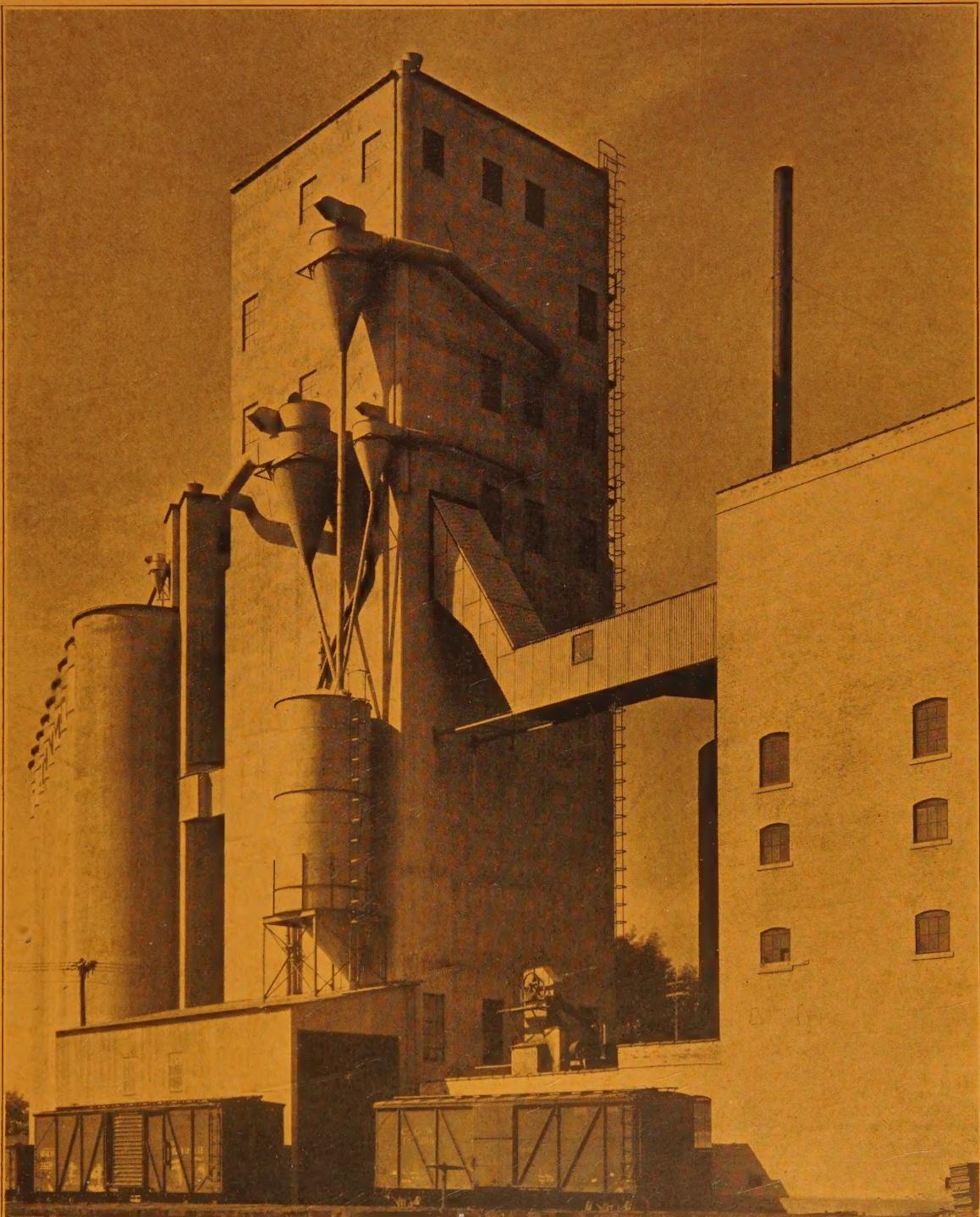
CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXXIII. No. 1.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., July 12, 1939

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



New Fireproof Headhouse of Fleischmann Malting Co. at Minneapolis
[For description see page 13]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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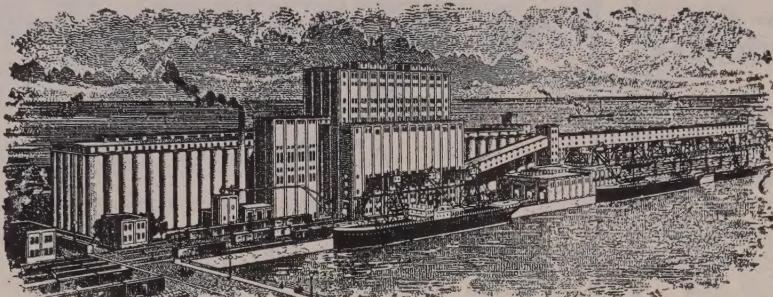
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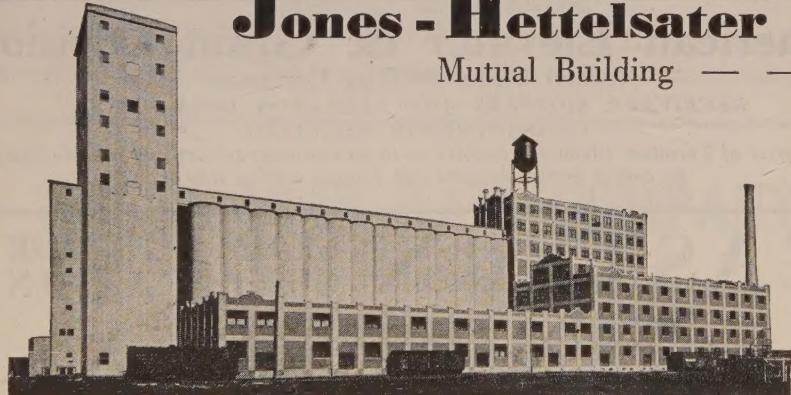
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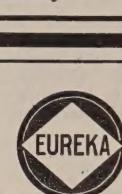
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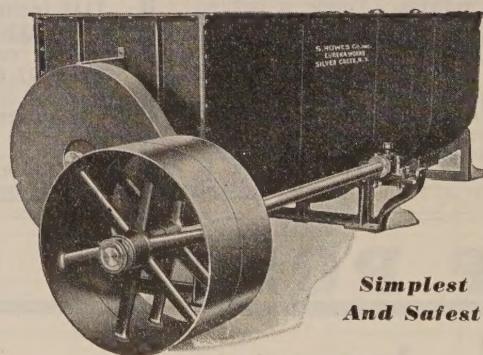
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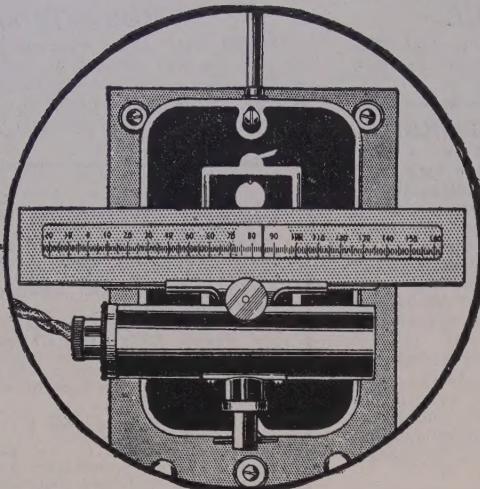
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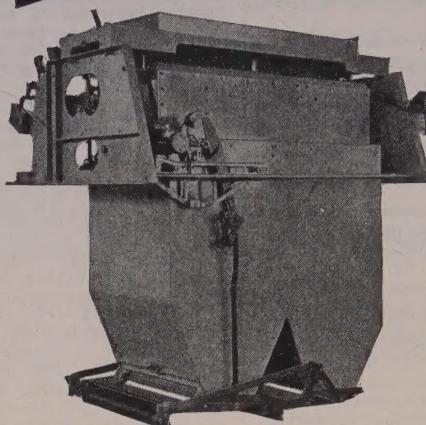
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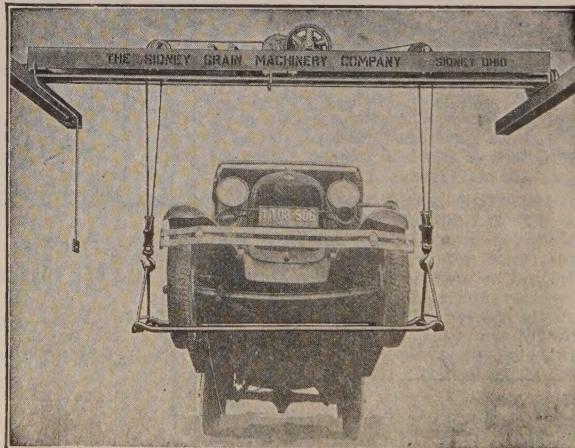
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepay, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 12, 1939

STORING damp wheat at the regular rates without having a modern drier to save it from heating is taking chances out of all proportion to the possible profit.

SMALL RECEIVING sinks combined with small capacity legs reduce the cost of construction a little, but they increase the cost of demurrage at a rapid rate every day grain is moving to market in volume.

THE GRAIN BUYER whose jealous spirit persistently prods him to overbid the market, may prevent all his neighbors buying grain on a safe margin, but his profit will also be a minus quantity, so he will gain nothing.

THE BUILDING of larger receiving pits and the installing of larger and faster handling equipment has speeded up many country elevators to the great advantage of their operators as well as to the greater convenience of farmers who object to waiting in line until after sundown to dump their load.

SO MANY accidents occur in grain elevators, operators are beseeching employees to exercise greater care and caution and employers are adopting unusual safeguards against accidents. The fewer the accidents occurring, the lower the rate charged by responsible accident insurance companies for compensation insurance.

TRUCK and barge arrivals at Chicago amounted to over 14,000,000 bus. of grain during the past fiscal year, indicating the extent to which the sale of grain has been diverted from the commission merchant on the floor of the exchange, to direct buying, with the federally licensed grain inspector as the arbiter of quality by grade instead of sample.

THE FARM Security Administration seems to experience no difficulty in getting cash from Congress for financing the purchase of old or the building of new elevators. The so-called Farmers National Grain Corporation squandered over \$23,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in the vain attempt to prove that any minister could succeed in the grain business.

WHEN the Federal Futures Market dictators have driven all traders, who are willing to carry the speculative load of ownership out of the market, how will processors hedge against their sales of finished products? When the tyrants have driven all the traders out of the futures markets, producers and processors will be without any guide to future values and bureaucrats will be out of a job.

THE INTERNATIONAL Wheat Board now conferring in London does not give any prospect of regulating the production of grain by the nations represented. The countries able to produce greatly in excess of their own needs, naturally want an open market for their surplus and they are not disposed to abide by the dictation of importing countries. Can you blame them?

HOLDING group meetings just before the movement of the new crop is a splendid practice, because it helps to promote harmonious relations and to minimize overbidding and overgrading. However, holding a group meeting once a year is not enough. Many sections find them so helpful in correcting trade abuses that monthly meetings are held throughout the season for marketing grain.

LIMITING AREA OF PRODUCTION to an arbitrary radius of 10 miles from the grain elevator obviously does not fit the facts. Some elevators draw grain from a shorter and many from a greater distance. A 15 or 20-mile haul is nothing to a farmer in these days of motor vehicles and concrete highways, however it might have limited him in the days of horse-drawn wagons and mud roads.

THE POPULARITY of grain grading schools is becoming so pronounced, country grain buyers throughout the land should soon be discounting farmers' grain just as their shipments will be discounted in the central market.

THE CHAMPIONS of state wage-hour bills overreached themselves and made all of the proposed bills so rigid, so restrictive, that the 39 state legislatures which were importuned to enact such laws have turned down all the proposals and gone home satisfied that business has had enough regulation.

IN MISSISSIPPI County, Missouri, 71,000 bushels of the 95,000 bushels of corn sealed in farm cribs has been moved to well equipped elevators in order to treat the corn for weevil and reduce the damage being done. Complaints from other sections show that the weevil are very thankful for the farm stored grain.

DRAFTERS of laws having a specific purpose in mind sometimes do not realize that the language of the law will find applications not intended. The rebating clause of the Elkins Act now has been stretched by the federal prosecutors to apply to cases where a grain shipper was paid an amount exceeding the shortage in transit on his claim. As the freight charge has nothing to do with the carrier's liability for shortage it is likely the federal court's decision imposing a fine on the shipper for rebating would be reversed on appeal.

BEFORE government intrusion into grain buying and selling marketing of the crops was orderly and according to rules well understood by private grain dealers who are competent to measure economic factors, but who are now at sea, unable to analyze government buying and selling motivated regardless of loss. The natural recourse of the private merchant is to assume that a large loss is possible on his own transactions and therefore to protect himself by taking a larger margin of profit under government interference than when left to his own devices.

THE CAMPAIGN for growing pure varieties of grain in any community cannot but help to increase the market value of the grain grown in the district. The production of mongrel varieties has always resulted in shipments of mixed car-loads that processors always examine with suspicion and discount liberally to make sure they get something from the section for their money. Grain buyers everywhere can help their country patrons materially by cleaning and treating seed for smut and mixing all shipments thoroughly before loading. The more careful selection of seed as well as the careful classification and cleaning of receipts will always result in a more profitable handling of the crop. Barley buyers have long refused to bid for grain from offending stations.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

COUNTRY BUYERS who fail to discount farmers' deliveries in keeping with the discounts which they must suffer in central markets cannot expect to make expenses, especially, when handling combined grain. Accepting damp grain, whether it be combined or not is courting trouble.

LACKING the omniscience to make flexible rules to fit the individual the bureaucrats now attempting to run our farms and industries have recourse to devising a strait-jacket to which the individual or business is expected in vain to adjust himself or itself. Before the adjustment can be accomplished the victim is so manhandled his efficiency becomes nil.

THE A.A.A. filled up the foreigners with 100,000,000 bus. of advance sales, and beginning in June the Argentine government pressed its wheat abroad, hoping to get rid of the grain before the new North American crop came on the market. Now in early July we observe the fine fruit of this government interference with the former orderly marketing as conducted by the private grain trade. Prices of grain are lower by far than the lowest in history if we consider that the dollar has been devalued nearly 50 per cent.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have been hauling farmers' grain from the farm for a pittance have come to realize that they must cut the cost of operating their truck or soon land in the sheriff's hands. Indiana dealers who have been charging only a penny a bushel have figured up their cost of operation, and while they hesitate to demand this cost, many are attempting to haul farmers' grain this season for 2c a bushel, although carefully compiled figures would seem to indicate that 3c a bushel must be charged if the truck owner is to realize a profit from its operation.

SELF-LIQUIDATING as applied to government spending is a deceitful word. The funds of \$500,000,000 given to the Federal Farm Board were described by its propagandists as "revolving" altho they long since ceased to revolve. The millions sunk by the government in the Farmers National Grain Corporation were to have been self-liquidating; but it is now defunct. The individuals dishing out public money would not risk a dime of their own in enterprises that no banker could approve as a fair business risk. Every attempt by the government to dish out money to business enterprises should be resisted by grain merchants for the federal money is likely to filter out to build up unfair competition for grain merchants who must pay taxes and can not take advantage of "land grant" rates on grain to terminals.

Sealed Corn Depressing Market

According to recent reports from Washington the government has loaned 57c a bushel on 257,127,595 bushels of corn stored on 271,315 farms. All of this corn except 29,735,961 bushels is of the crop of 1938. The twenty-nine million is of the crop of '37. The option of extending these loans for another twelve months has been given the borrowers good until October 1st. In other words, the borrowers are granted a 60-day extension of their loan and hesitating farmers may deliver the collateral to the government after September 1st in full payment of their loan.

The government is even offering to pay the borrowers 6c a bushel storage in advance, if they will agree to hold the corn twelve months more, in order that they may build additional cribs to store the bountiful crop of 1939. In other words, the C.C.C. in hope of helping 271,315 farmers has loaned them 57c a bushel on over 257 million bushels of corn. The collateral stored in the public show windows will assure consumers and processors of their ability to obtain plenty of corn when they need it. The bureaucrats seem to have overlooked the fact that while they are granting a liberal bonus to 271,315 corn growers, the million corn growers who held their corn have the market value of their surplus depressed many times the premium paid those who have stored on the farm.

The government's loan price is so much above the current market price, the 271,315 borrowers took the 57c per bushel without any intention of repaying the loan or claiming the corn which they pledged as collateral.

While it was generally expected by the grain trade that the government would put a large part of the stored corn on the market shortly after August 1st, the C.C.C. does not expect any of the collateral to be released to the government until after September 1st. In the meantime, the country grain elevator operator and grain commission merchants have been waiting patiently for the government to release its sealed corn so that they could ship the collateral to central markets. Now it looks as though the government officials will not know how

much of the sealed corn can be shipped until October 1st rolls around and the privilege of extending the corn loans has expired. The 1939 crop should move to market shortly thereafter.

The prospect for a larger and larger crop of corn has improved every week for the past month and thus reduced the prospect of producers who borrowed 57c seeking an extension or paying back their loan and reclaiming their collateral. The price has declined so much under the government's 57c loan, farmers generally will prefer to buy new corn rather than pay a premium for old corn which may be infested with weevil and rats.

While the C.C.C. started lending money on corn with the expectation of helping growers, the result has cost a million corn growers several times more than the premium paid the 271,315 who were willing to seal their surplus in farm cribs. The government, by paying producers to hold back on the farm 257,127,595 bushels of corn, has deprived all transportation companies, grain buyers, shippers and commission merchants of the privilege of rendering a valuable service to the corn producers. It is just one more repetition of the wild scheme of the Federal Farm Board under Legge whereby the pseudo economists hoped to gain control of the wheat market. The trouble is few politicians have any respect for the law of supply and demand so they ignore it and it prevails with its usual rigidity. The great majority of corn growers who refuse to comply with the acreage restrictions of the government and get a loan are paying the bill unnecessarily increased by the bureaucratic bungling of men without grain marketing experience.

It is not within the proper province of government to lend money for any purpose. That service belongs to the bankers and the money lenders. The history of governments the world over shows conclusively that wherever government has undertaken to serve in any line, it has made for waste, inefficiency and extravagance. Marketing schemes like those now in vogue in the government's handling of agricultural products have never proved successful or helpful to any class.

Scatter kindly consideration with one hand, you will gather with two. Nothing multiplies faster than seeds of kindness.

Four Swindling Truckers Arrested in Iowa

While all of the state grain dealers associations have striven earnestly to secure the enactment of legislation that would discourage tricky trucker merchants, some laws have been enacted which should help to reduce the activities of these nomadic gypsies. Iowa was very fortunate in obtaining a license law which grants free licenses to truckers operating within a radius of 50 miles, but those operating over a wider radius are required to pay a fee and register so that they can be easily traced and their operations checked.

Notwithstanding many Iowa grain dealers and farmers have been imposed upon outrageously by dishonest truckers carrying grain to distant points south and west, on the night of June 23rd, four truckers were arrested at Fredericksburg. The practice of this quartet was to induce some young man of good standing in the community to sign a contract to deliver a given number of bushels to them on a given date.

On June 23rd, a party of farmers from Fayette County traveled to Fredericksburg with the expectation of receiving money for grain they had sold the truckers some time before. The truckers pretended to be selling the grain to the Union Grain Co., of Dubuque, Iowa (a company unknown in Dubuque). Leo Kelso, 37, of Central City, Ia., and Claude Rice, 37, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., agreed to pay farmers from 1c to 7c a bushel more than the price prevailing at neighboring elevators. The corn had been trucked to Oelwein, shelled and seven carloads shipped out by rail, but the tricksters were overtaken by the sheriff of Chickasaw County when loading more corn at Fredericksburg.

Truckers had promised to pay farmers when they received returns from shipments. Complaint was made to the sheriff and the arrest of the two truckers mentioned as well as M. G. McKinley and Evan Schultz was made.

If elevator operators would post in their offices warnings against dealing with strange truckers they might be able to save their patrons from being swindled by sharp strangers. Naturally, the farmers who were imposed upon by members of this quartet will be more cautious hereafter, but they will likely experience much difficulty in recovering the money due them, although deposit slips of banks in four different towns were found in the possession of the truckers when arrested.

The rigid enforcement of the Iowa law should help to discourage swindlers of this character, but, of course, if they can buy their freedom by settling with the farmers they swindled, no doubt, they will travel to new territory and again buy grain without paying for it.

Secretly Selling Grain Covered by Lien a Crime

Oklahoma's state legislature very readily responded to the demand of the grain dealers' association of that state for protection against the swindling operations of landlords and tenants who persisted in trying to sell grain covered by a lien or mortgage.

The new law not only provides for a fine of \$1,000, but for imprisonment of not more than one year. If the elevator man is notified that grain is covered by a lien, then seller is free from blame. The owner of the grain invariably knows whether it is covered by a lien and any attempt to dispose of it is a swindling operation of the first order. He is the guilty party who should suffer from the transaction, not the elevator man who is kept in the dark regarding the existing lien or mortgage.

It should not be difficult to obtain legislation of similar character in every grain growing state.

New Head House for Minneapolis Plant

On the site of the wood elevator that burned last summer the Fleischmann Malting Co., at Minneapolis, Minn., has erected the tall head house shown on outside front cover page, with the storage tanks in the background and the malt house in the foreground.

The building is 40x40 ft. in ground plan and 160 ft. high, with walls 7 inches thick thruout. The new bridges to the malt house and the grain storage unit are of structural steel frame with corrugated asbestos roofing and sides.

Of the four legs two have a capacity of 4,000 bus. each, and two of 2,000 bus. each. Head drives are inclosed gear units. The two receiving legs are arranged so both are useful in the handling of barley and malt, and may be used separately for receiving, or both may be opened and used together during the rush season. Two of the legs are for malt handling and transfer.

Grain is weighed on a 1,200-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale.

The equipment includes a malt cleaner, a barley cleaner and a number of needle machines. The dust collecting system installed by the Day Company is very complete. From the collectors the dust is discharged into a large steel tank over the track shed, where dust can be shipped in bulk by carloads.

The bridge to the malt house carries a screw conveyor on its flat part fed by a spout inclosed in the bridge; and a stair on the incline portion of the bridge gives access to the malt plant. All the electric motors are inclosed and ball-bearing.

The construction was designed and built by the McKenzie-Hague Co.

Chain Store Tax Unconstitutional

The graduated tax on chain stores and theaters was declared unconstitutional June 19 by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

The state law levied a tax varying from \$1 to \$500 on each place of business, depending on the number under the same ownership.

The court said the law violated the provision of the state constitution requiring all taxes upon a particular class of property to be uniform. Plaintiffs, American Stores Co. and Stanley Theaters were granted an injunction restraining enforcement.

Damages to Victim of Corner

Hedging sales by Soma Peto of Kansas City of 35,000 bus. of corn for July delivery at Chicago in 1931 were not gambling transactions was the verdict of a jury June 17 in the federal court at Chicago. This was the only point remaining to be passed upon, all other defenses having been disposed of in prior trials.

On the first trial Judge Woodward held there was insufficient evidence of monopoly by Thomas Howell in restraint of interstate commerce. On appeal the circuit court reversed this decision and held there was restraint of interstate trade in violation of the Sherman Act, and remanded the case for a new trial, the result of which is judgment by the jury and a verdict of \$6,781, which is to be trebled under the law.

If Howell desires a new trial he is given until June 30 to file a motion, and if made the hearing on the motion is set for July 7. Other victims who failed to start suit in time are barred from recovery by the statute of limitations.

Liability for Delay in Loading Ship

The steamship Ashby was chartered to load grain at Mobile, Ala., according to berth terms with customary berth dispatch.

The vessel duly arrived at Mobile, and was ordered by the charterers to load at the elevator berth; she was ready in all compartments at 3:15 p. m. on the same day. The charterers, however, refused to accept the notification of readiness, on the ground that the owners were not entitled to give it until the vessel was in her loading berth. On the steamer's arrival at Mobile there were other ships in turn before her.

The owners maintained that, by the express terms of the charter party, laydays ran from 7 a. m. on the day following notice of readiness, and that the ship was an "arrived ship" on entering the port of Mobile. The owners contended that the laydays commenced at 7 a. m. on the 14th and expired at 7 a. m. on the 20th of the month; therefore, according to the owners, she incurred demurrage of four days three hours, amounting to £312.

The charterers denied liability, on the grounds that the cargo could not be loaded by reason of obstructions beyond their control in the docks or other loading places; and that the charter provided that the steamer had to be loaded according to berth terms, with customary berth dispatch—which meant, they said, that the steamer must be in her loading berth before she could be an "arrived ship," or the laydays commenced.

The umpire found that there was only one elevator berth in Mobile, although there were other berths at which cargo could be loaded by means of the ship's tackle, but this, it was claimed, would have entailed an extra expenditure of about \$1,500. He held that the charterers were under no obligation to load by means of ship's tackle, as that would not have been a reasonable course to adopt in the circumstances, and that they could not have compelled the ship to load in that manner. From the 13th to 5:40 p. m. on the 19th the elevator berth was occupied by ships loading grain from the elevator, these ships being in turn before the Ashby. Therefore, he held that the cargo could not have been loaded between the time of the arrival of the vessel at Mobile on the 13th and 7 a. m. on the 20th because of obstructions beyond the control of the charterers in the docks or other loading places. The detention of the ship, therefore, did not, he said, occur by default of the charterers or their agents. Accordingly, he decided that the owners were not entitled to recover any sum from the charterers.

The case came before the King's Bench Division, and Justice Lewis formally upheld the award.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Division Fence?

Grain & Feed Journals: If "A" and "B" own adjoining farms can "B" force "A" to put in a fence where there is no fence and "A" has no need for a fence?—R. E. Bowers, Maroa, Ill.

Ans.: Under the common law no fencing is required.

Under the Illinois Statutes, Chapter 54, no fencing is required of an owner whose land is not inclosed and who does not desire to inclose his land.

An owner adjoining such uninclosed land may build the entire division fence between himself and his neighbor at his own expense. He can collect one-half the expense from his neighbor if later the said neighbor desires to inclose his lands.

Therefore, the answer is: "B" can not force "A" to put in a fence if "A" has no fences and wants none.

Chap. 54 Ill. Rev. Statutes provides that "Each person having lands adjoining shall make and maintain a just proportion of the division fence between them." If neighbor's lands are partly inclosed, an owner on 60 days' notice can go ahead and build the remaining fence, collecting for neighbor's share by suit before justice

Grain Storage Receipts?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the requirements for a grain warehouse receipt and a grain storage contract?—Carroll Elevator Co., Carroll, O.

Ans.: Two forms may be used according to the kind of transaction to be made between the farmer and the grain dealer.

One form is a contract specifying that the grain is sold subject to charges, etc., and at a price so much under the Chicago future and by a certain date if not closed sooner.

The other form is a warehouse receipt. The issuance of warehouse receipts in Ohio is governed by the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act which was adopted by that state and became effective Jan. 1, 1909, as shown in Laws of Ohio, vol. 99, page 400.

Section 2 provides that receipts need not be in any particular form, but every receipt must embody within its written or printed terms:

a. The location of the warehouse where the goods are stored.

b. The date of issue of the receipt.

c. The consecutive number of the receipt.

d. A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order.

e. The rate of storage charges.

f. A description of the goods or the packages containing them.

g. The signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent.

h. If the receipt is issued for goods of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership, and

i. A statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien.

Section 3 permits the warehouseman to insert in the receipt any other terms and conditions not contrary to the Act.

This Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act has been adopted by the states of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. It is in force in Alaska, District of Columbia and the Philippine Islands.

It will be seen that the requirements are neither arbitrary nor peculiar, and it should be easy for an intelligent person to draft a receipt the verbiage of which contains the specified essentials.

In some instances the grower depositing wheat may desire to negotiate a loan from the C.C.C., in which case an additional certificate should be given the farmer, identified by number with the warehouse receipt, stating the percentage of smut, garlic or dockage and in some instances the protein content, and in some states the moisture content as indicated in C.C.C. Wheat Form 1, Instructions, 1939.

Wheat Discounts and Premiums

Wheat discounts and premiums recommended by Secy. Fred K. Sale of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n:

| Test Weight | Wt. | Disc. | Per cent | Disc. | Moisture |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| | (58 lbs. basis) | | (14% basis) | | |
| 57 1/2 lbs. | 1/2c | | 14 1/2% | 1c | |
| 57 lbs. | 1c | | 15% | 2c | |
| 56 1/2 lbs. | 2c | | 15 1/2% | 3 1/2c | |
| 56 lbs. | 3c | | 16% | 5c | |
| 55 1/2 lbs. | 4c | | (These discounts are | | |
| 55 lbs. | 5c | | in addition to dis- | | |
| 54 1/2 lbs. | 6c | | counts on weight per | | |
| 54 lbs. | 7c | | bu.) | | |

Premium—No. 1 Red, 1c premium.

Damaged Grains starting @ 4%—3/4c disc. for each 1% or fraction thereof.

Smut or Garlic—2 to 10c disc. per bu. according to amount of smut or garlic.

Rye mixture—1c disc. for each 1% starting @ 2%, ending at 7%.

Cockle—1c disc. each 1% starting @ 1%.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 26, 27. National Hay Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 26, 27. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 19, 20. Southern Mixed Feed Mfgs. Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 6, 7, 8, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

It should now be as plain as day that control and price fixing by law is a fake and the principal cause of the prolonged depression in business and unemployment, says Chester E. Dempsey, milk producer of Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

Manager Gets Farmers to Guess Market

Edgar F. Schuelke, manager of the Alta Farmers Elevator and Supply Co., at Alta, Ia., sent out to his patrons a card reading:

What's the Price of Corn and Oats Going to Do?

This question is put to us a dozen times daily, but now I'm asking you. Everyone has ideas but who can figure this one out? We are going to make a stab at it, and in this way:

We have prepared a graph that shows with a line what the prices have been during the past year of 1938. We have posted it on our bulletin board and it is drawing various comments. We are going to attempt to draw this same thing right now for the entire year of 1939. We have chosen you to help us and want your good judgment on this all important question that is on the minds of most all of us. Will you please write the average price of grain (Alta prices) for each month down at the bottom of this card as you forecast them? We intend to average up these predictions and draw a graph showing the grain trend line for 1939 and post it on our bulletin board for your inspection, study and information. We believe this forecast will be very interesting information for our customers. Will you please bring this card along to the elevator with you the next time you come to town?

Your co-operation in this forecast will be very much appreciated and just to prove it, we will allow you ton-prices on any single bag purchase or more of Wayne hog and cattle feed or egg mash that you might be taking home with you on that day. I am anxious to complete this forecast just as soon as possible and hope you will stop in soon.

Your grain, coal, feed and seed headquarters.

Alta Farmer's Elevator and Supply Company Manager

My forecast is:

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June
For CORN:cccccc
July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

....cccccc
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June

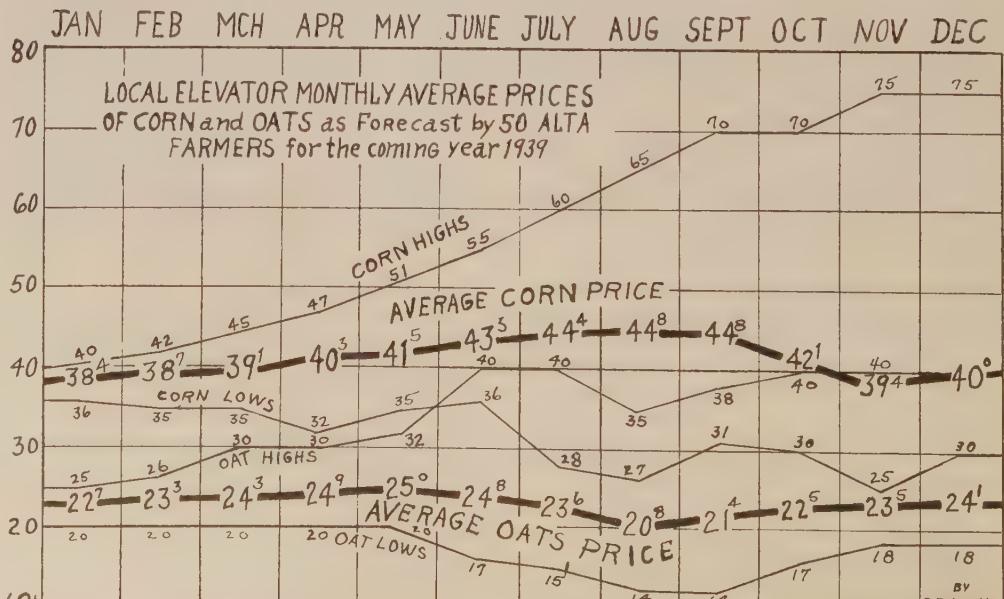
....cccccc
July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

For OATS:cccccc
(Just guess an average price for each month)

Thank you.

Manager Schuelke was gratified at the interest his composite forecast aroused. Soon he had 50 replies to the 200 cards sent out, from which he charted the highs and lows guessed each month.

The chart was posted in his office, where in red pencil he drew out each month the actual monthly average. He found many of his customers watching this chart every month, and of course he is pleased to have customers call at the office, so much so that he will make it an all round the year project. His chart is illustrated herewith.



Farmers Guesses on Corn and Oats Prices.

National Grain Trade Problems

By O. F. BAST, Minneapolis, Minn., President Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

In my own trips this year from Coast to Coast I have been impressed with the critical nature of many of the problems that we face, and I have insisted upon a closer working arrangement among all elements of the grain trade, up to the point that both the finances of our organization, and the endurance of our officers, have been at times severely strained. I have consistently held that our National Ass'n is only another employee of our various member firms, that it has a vastly increased responsibility even under shortened funds, and that preservation of the Ass'n itself is only secondary to preservation of member and individual grain firms.

Federal officials have insisted that this is a "loan" program; the Act itself speaks only of loans, yet in actual operation at this time the program is frankly one of setting a minimum pegged price and, indirectly, a maximum price under normal conditions. My own business experience includes nothing to indicate that a loan can be made above the value of a product where that product is used as collateral. It is fair to say that money advanced on a product in excess of that product's value, constitutes either a subsidy or a straight speculation.

But we do not oppose the fundamental theory of the loan program, and in the trade we would gladly shape our affairs to meet the added burden upon grain marketing and distribution, if the so-called loan program were that alone. But it has become involved in actual grain marketing; as an extension to the loan program the federal agencies have more and more concerned themselves with the actual mechanics of grain marketing until today in some grains they are the directing and dominating agencies.

They are setting the margin which any elevator may have in the handling of this loan grain, and have set those allowed charges below cost figures established by federal agencies themselves. They have set up their own terminal offices so that much of the foreclosed grain might no longer move thru established channels of the trade. Market differentials that have always followed the weekly changing law of supply and demand, now are frozen for long periods by loan differentials of the federal government.

Handling Charge on Loan Wheat.—If and when the federal agencies take possession of wheat on farms they now offer to allow the country elevator three cents per bushel for handling wheat thru the elevator onto cars, two cents for corn. In some States the legal handling charge is set by law, and where this legal charge is above the allowance of the federal agency the state law is recognized. But for most of our territory the handling charge for wheat is three cents, for corn two cents.

The state and federal agencies have within their reach many studies of handling costs in country grain elevators, and in every instance we know about, these costs are shown to be above the allowances now offered by the federal agency, that is, for the average country elevator which they must use. If this average handling cost is actually above the amount allowed by the federal agency, it does not take much figuring to support the claim that a federal agency is asking country elevators to handle government grain below cost and that this, within a limited time, would spell confiscation of country elevator properties.

It is only fair to say of the federal agencies, that they have received assurance from various firms and groups within the trade who claim they are willing to handle government grain at these rates. We realize that the government

agencies find it difficult to consider an increase in this rate as long as any portion of the grain trade evidences willingness to accept such rates.

We can only fear that some of our own members, now on record as willing to handle corn at two cents and wheat at three cents, will eventually find it difficult to continue, as the percentage of the crop under loan increases and leaves them less free wheat and corn to handle.

Protein loans will be found a considerable problem in the Southwest especially, because Gulf Ports have not commonly paid protein premiums as high as their loan now includes, because their market has been different and their crop has been different. It is even conceivable that in the Gulf Ports area, wheat with high protein, now commanding a loan premium, will actually be at a discount by millers. The increase in their loan differential already has given millers of that area a terrific problem in reaching their normal markets for flour. Wheat farmers of the Southwest area recognized this fact in conferences in Washington recently, consenting that the protein premiums first proposed be reduced.

Wages-Hours Legislative Proposals.—The outstanding proposal for change in the 1938 Act was one that would have removed all of your country elevator exemptions and would have left your employees under a 60-hours week, excepting for longer hours during a 14-week harvest period. Some elevator men say they would have preferred the proposed amendments, and others prefer to retain the present exemptions under the Act.

The Act still is unfair to the agricultural trades, and hence to the farmers, in the provision limiting exemptions in the area of production to firms with seven or less employees, and in the failure to recognize the harvest-time pressure at the terminal grain concentration points. An amendment is now proposed to extend the relaxation of hours to terminal firms, but the fate of the proposal is still in doubt.

It is obvious that increased labor costs at terminal markets in harvest time are costs that must eventually be reflected in the market price, and farm groups now are asking for relief the same as we are asking it.

Use of Federal Funds to Wipe Out Business.—We heartily agree that the government should act as umpire, that it should correct abuse and unfair dealing, that it should discourage the high costs of inefficiency. But when this extends into use of federal funds to wipe out the business that helped provide those funds, it becomes a bewildering situation that we cannot understand. And when we sincerely believe that we are handling grain more efficiently and at less cost than any federal agency ever can or will do it; when we know that our employees have been paid higher wages for shorter hours than even the new Labor Act itself suggests; when we see our neighbors dropping out of business because they cannot pay excessive taxes and still compete with government agencies; when we see our own government freely use our combined government funds to promote and finance one part of our trade against another; then, surely, we cannot be blamed if we fail to understand the motives of the new method, nor can we be honestly accused of reactionary economics if we strike back against the machinery that is threatening to destroy us.

Support for Association Work.—If we have not been able to prevent some of the legislative features which have worked to our worst harm, it is only because we have faced a governmental philosophy which cannot be changed at once by the simple force of economics or logic. But also it is partly because the big job we have had to do has been greater than the men and funds we have had to work with. In times like this it is difficult, as you will easily see, to raise even a reasonably satisfactory working fund for national matters.

We simply have to do the best job we can with the men and money available, and that money available has made it possible for us to have only part-time contact with the government offices in Washington. The economic plight of our trade makes it out of the question to seek greatly enlarged financial support on short notice. True, many firms now enjoying benefits of association work like that done by the Indiana Association and our own National Association, are still short-sighted enough to hold back in the modest financial support which they should give us.

Hold to this association, support it and fight with and for it. It is more and more becoming your first line of defense against encroachments from state and federal competition. Be resentful if your competitor still declines to join with you in supporting the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; insist that he contribute as much as you to a work where he gets equal benefits.

Farmer Repeats on Wheat Loan

Joe Zerson, who operates the Farmers Elevator at Julesburg, Colo., other elevators at Sedgwick and Ovid, Colo., and Huntsman, Neb., and whose early days as a wrestler gave his 6 ft. 1 in. physique a chest expansion of 9½ inches, tells about a Julesburg farmer with 5,000 bushels of wheat.

The farmer took a 52c commodity credit corporation loan on his 5,000 bushels of wheat last year. This spring he accepted settlement of the loan at the differential offered by the government of 8c a bushel, and paid his loan. A little later, when the market was around its peak, he came to the elevator, where he was offered a top price of 66c a bushel.

"By all rights," said the farmer, "I ought to sell you that wheat. It's a mighty good price. But I'm not going to sell. I have just received notice that the Commodity Credit Corporation has raised its loan offer this year by 5c a bushel. Next year the corporation will again make favorable settlement. That 5,000 bushels of wheat will make more money for me if I leave it in the bin and take out another loan on it. It ought to make 5c a bushel more for me next year than on the crop year just completed and I'll still have the wheat to sell a year from now."



O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Wants Dealers Paid for Not Handling Grain

Grain & Feed Journals.—A Montana farmer had 800 acres on which he had been paying taxes for several years. Finally he decided to let it go for taxes and one tax paying date had passed when a government agent offered him \$350 a year to permit land to lay idle. Altho unable to rent the land for enough to pay taxes, he now gets \$350 a year from the government and pays taxes of \$50 per year.

If the poor grain men who are paying tax upon tax, expense upon expense, could get a few good iron dollars for not handling grain, it would help them out some. Don't know why they shouldn't be paid for not handling, if somebody else is paid for not growing.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Ventilation Helps Prevent Fire

Grain & Feed Journals: While it is undoubtedly true that sparks from foreign metal can be considered definite cause of fire and explosion in hammer mills, we believe that there are other methods of approach which deserve consideration. The whole problem of possible means for fire prevention resolves itself into four specific phases, as follows:

First, use of a magnetic separator as standard equipment. We are not thoroly convinced that use of a magnetic separator precludes possibility of fire. Naturally, it reduces the likelihood of trouble because a great percentage of the metal is bound to be trapped out before entering the mill. We have not found a magnetic separator of the feed table type which is 100 per cent perfect. First, the size of the piece of metal and the velocity at which it enters the mill; second, strength of the magnet; third, capacity at which the mill is being fed. When you are feeding a mill to a capacity of say 10,000 pounds an hour, which is quite possible on a 50 h.p. unit, grinding ear corn over a coarse screen, the thickness of the feed bed, as well as the nature of the material, as it enters the mill in many instances is such as to carry foreign substances past the magnet; fourth, it is quite possible to get a spark from a hard piece of stone, such as flint, on which no magnet is effective.

The second method is to trap out foreign substances more or less mechanically. This method was used prior to the use of magnetic separators, but the faults are almost the same; it is not 100 per cent efficient, altho it will trap out stones as easily as it will other foreign substance. It is still subject to difficulties of heavy feeding carrying thru a certain percentage of foreign material which might easily cause damage.

The third method is to ventilate the mill with fresh air so as to avoid possibility of spontaneous combustible material staying in the grinding chamber. Ventilation probably has as much to do with the prevention of fire and explosion as anything. It is inexpensive and prevents the accumulation in the grinder of extremely fine particles of dust equivalent to those which frequently cause spontaneous combustion (?) in mill lofts, etc.

The fourth method would be to change the angular design of the hood so that materials that enter the mill can be picked up by the hammers and thrown out again before they are broken into small bits, become red hot and pass thru the screen into the feed. This is from a

fire standpoint only. It will not prevent sparks.

In the final analysis a combination of the four would be the nearest to perfection.

Proper cleaning of dust chambers, pipes, etc., could be added as a fifth preventative measure. This depends upon the operator and probably will never be effectively accomplished.

We are definitely opposed to insurance companies insisting upon manufacturers equipping hammer mills with magnetic separators inasmuch as we have received no conclusive proof that the magnetic separator does any more to diminish the possibility of fire and explosion than mechanical separation or ventilation.—T. C. Alfred, Lancaster, O.

One Half Selling Commission Must Be Paid on Wheat Stored for Loan

Grain & Feed Journals: Notice just received from the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, of which we as well as all other elevators in this market are members, makes it mandatory that we collect one-half the usual selling commission, or $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu., at the time the wheat is stored. Should the owner later ask us to sell the wheat for him, this $\frac{3}{4}$ c previously paid will be deducted from selling charges. This is a change from the policy announced July 5th and will apply to all wheat received on and after July 10th.

We will be glad to accommodate shippers by paying the freight charges and inspection and weighing fees and will then draw a draft for any such charges paid by us, plus the $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu. charge, with negotiable warehouse receipt attached to draft.—Corneli Elevator, C. Robt. Pommer, Warehouseman, St. Louis.

Dust Explosion Hazards Can Be Reduced

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated.—I wish to thank you for the very well written editorial on page 424 of the May 24th issue, in which you described the results of the grain dust explosion at the Calumet Elevators.

While in Chicago I inspected the premises and discussed with operators and engineers how to prevent such explosions. Your articles and illustrations had covered the subject from the standpoint of the elevator operator, very fully.

It is clear to me that there is a conflict of interest in the minds of some elevator superintendents who do not feel justified in talking too much about the hazards of their operations, with owners or operating managers who do not want to think about the expense involved in changes.

Education is required to give them all a slant which will reduce these hazards to the point where we know they will be less frequent, and less destructive. In other words, we know how to do it, as you have indicated, but it needs an awakened consciousness to carry it into reality.

The conclusion that was printed in a Chicago daily paper, that a spark struck by a chisel in a grain dryer by a millwright caused the entire explosion is not warranted. The millwright in question was not burned. He would have been if he had started anything of the sort. It started elsewhere.

Thank you for your consistent and able support in this matter of vital interest to the grain trade.—M. Dwight Bell, Consulting Engineer, Minneapolis.

Handling Government Wheat Loans

Grain & Feed Journals: Loan prices which the Government has announced for the 1939 wheat crop are: No. 1 K. C. Hard, 78c; No. 1 K. C. Soft Red, 76c; St. Louis Hard, 81c, and St. Louis Soft Red, 81c. No. 2 wheat 1c, No. 3 wheat 3c and No. 4 wheat 6c per bu. less. Smutty and garlicky wheat carries a discount. It is important that the moisture content be noted. The basis is 14% moisture, with 1c discount for 14½% and 2c discount for 15%, etc.

Ship wheat you are handling for your customer on which he desires to get a loan to your K. C. or St. Louis commission house. Forward the bill of lading in the usual way to the dealer who is handling this wheat for you in the terminal market, giving the name of the producer and all specific charges and advances.

The car of wheat will be ordered to the elevator and the Government loan papers furnished to the commission merchant by the Commodity Credit Corporation. As soon as the papers are filled out and delivered to the commission merchant, he will send them to shipper, who will deliver the papers to the producer, who takes them to the County Agent and signs for the Government Loan.

After the producer has signed these papers, which must be verified by the County Agent, papers will be delivered to shipper, so send them to the commission merchant completely signed and filled in. The commission merchant has these papers properly executed and applies for the loan. Shipper must attach to these papers a letter of transmittal from the producer, which allows the Commodity Credit Corporation to issue a check to the commission merchant for the freight, weighing, inspection, commission and shipper's handling charge. The Commodity Credit Corporation will issue a check payable to the producer for the balance, which is the loan against the producer's wheat. This check will be the amount of the loan on the producer's wheat after all charges have been deducted.

Shippers should find out from county agent whether producer is eligible for loan. This would avoid some trouble in case the producer is not entitled to a loan.

If a local bank has arranged to take up these loan papers it should issue a draft to the producer for the amount of the loan and a draft to shipper for the freight and handling charges against the shipment.

In case the farmer does not have a car load of wheat, shipper may put wheat in the car belonging to two or three farmers or put some of his own wheat in the car, advising commission merchant of the amount each farmer has in this car. The commission charges are $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. on the Kansas City market and $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu. on the St. Louis market.

Ten years ago Alexander H. Legge was selected by President Hoover as the outstanding American business man to take the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board. At the time farm prices were considered too low and it was hoped that the producers might be helped. July wheat then was selling at \$1.13 per bu. and New York July cotton 18.28c per pound. Since that time we have had all kinds of artificial influences, such as pegging, outright buying, loaning, subsidizing, and holding; yet at the close today, in spite of all of these efforts, July wheat is 68½c per bu. and July cotton about 9.50c.—Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y.

It is unusual for a grain receiver to handle the same car twice; but car 30615 M.P. was received by the J. E. Rahm Grain Co., Kansas City, June 22, from Beloit, Kan. The same 30615 was received by the same company June 27, this time from Butler, Mo., where it was loaded June 26.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The first movement of new wheat, of consequence, arrived in St. Joseph on June 26, when 296 carlots were received. Most of this grain was from central and southern Kansas territory, and represented previous purchases by mills and elevators. It is expected to be about the end of June before wheat moves in volume from the Kansas-Nebraska border territory.—N. K. T.

Noblesville, Ind.—Very little new wheat is being marketed, largely because farmers are dissatisfied with the price and are arranging to store it. Most new wheat marketed so far tests from 56 to 59 lbs. to the bu.—W.B.C.

Petersburg, Ind.—Wheat being delivered here from the new crop is of good quality. Most of the fields have averaged from 20 to 30 bu. to the acre, which is considered a good yield for Pike County. This is an increase of about three bu. to the acre over last year's crop. Rains of late have delayed threshing.—W. B. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The steady and heavy movement of grain into this market up to now appears to show signs of bogging down. Farmers have been ready sellers of their crops because of the higher prices prevailing in the past several months. Mills paid high premiums for top grades of wheat and this in effect helped to influence the higher price level for coarse grains.—F.G.C.

Duluth, Minn.—Lake shipments of grain have fallen off, a seasonal condition the shipping trade is faced with each year. This is the in-between period when everybody seeks a rest before the new crop is harvested, marketed and moved and the usual fall rush sets in. Eastern buyers apparently have their current requirements filled and waiting for developments. Only an occasional boat charter is being made for some milling account so that there is nothing impressive in the present water movement. The freight rate on wheat to unload Buffalo, ranges from 1½ to 2c per bu., depending on the size of cargo contracted. Hold or small loads take the higher rate.—F.G.C.

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | Shipments | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Baltimore | 3,826 | 4,087 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 489,000 | 386,000 | 184,000 | 451,000 |
| Ft. William | 1,100,150 | 723,058 | 1,234,190 | 1,320,896 |
| Ft. Worth | 16,800 | 23,800 | 2,800 | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 21,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kan. City | 14,400 | 17,600 | 20,800 | 4,800 |
| Milwaukee | 834,000 | 720,680 | 357,450 | 480,725 |
| Minneapolis | 2,546,600 | 877,590 | 2,045,100 | 1,806,090 |
| Omaha | 24,129 | 4,800 | 43,200 | 17,200 |
| Peoria | 200,520 | 203,000 | 135,900 | 104,600 |
| Philadelphia | 1,609 | 425 | 3,031 | 1,591 |
| St. Louis | 174,400 | 110,400 | 40,000 | 25,600 |
| Seattle | 27,000 | 15,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 240,023 | 622,449 | 251,892 | 947,676 |
| Toledo | 1,400 | 76,395 | 1,345 | 28,445 |
| Wichita | 1,300 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | Shipments | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Baltimore | 41,421 | 38,676 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 68,000 | 31,000 | 97,000 | 10,400 |
| Ft. William | 541,860 | 31,965 | 113,002 | 199,284 |
| Ft. Worth | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 3,000 | 4,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Kan. City | 13,500 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 16,500 |
| Milwaukee | 32,545 | 14,150 | 21,335 | 15,060 |
| Minneapolis | 1,285,500 | 246,850 | 285,000 | 240,830 |
| Omaha | 63,726 | 14,000 | 11,200 | 43,400 |
| Peoria | 85,800 | 63,600 | 13,800 | 4,400 |
| Philadelphia | ..... | 67,375 | ..... | 8,278 |
| St. Louis | 1,500 | 5,600 | 40,000 | 25,600 |
| Seattle | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 373,367 | 97,958 | 56,000 | 294,565 |
| Toledo | 26,600 | 2,800 | 10,595 | 1,520 |
| Wichita | ..... | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo July 3 received its first new wheat. Two cars of No. 1 red, 60½ lbs., arrived from Ohio.

Boone Grove, Ind., July 7.—Combining of wheat will begin here the first of next week if the weather is favorable.—Boone Grove Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ont., July 6.—Canadian wheat in store June 30 was reported as 104,081,099 bus. compared with 106,470,134 bus. for the preceding week and 25,906,106 bus. for the week ending July 1, 1938. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 30, amounted to 1,057,036 bus. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 697,371 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 48 weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938 were as follows: 282,543,544 and 122,472,624 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Kansas City, Mo.—The second largest receipts of wheat in market history came to Kansas City in the 1938-39 crop year ended June 30. Arrivals of bread grain were approximately 110½ million bus., 8½ million greater than the preceding crop year and second only to 1930-31, when inbound movement amounted to 113,688,000 bus. Receipts for 1938-39 crop year ended

Wichita, 9,850,500 4,179,000 4,296,000 1,596,000 June 30, compared to 1937-38 (000's omitted) with 1937-38 in parentheses were as follows: 1938-39, wheat, 110,613 (102,398); corn, 10,955 (13,400); oats, 3,350 (3,390); kafir, 918 (930); rye, 530 (612); barley, 402 (280); cane, 38 (42).

Omaha, Neb.—The first carload of 1939 Nebraska wheat, consigned by the Farmers Cooperative Elvtr. Co. of Beatrice, arrived at the Omaha grain market June 21, the earliest arrival of Nebraska wheat on record at the market. The former record was June 27. The wheat sold for 64½c a bu. An excess of rains raised the moisture content to 16.8 per cent, considerably above normal, but grain men said otherwise the wheat was "exceptionally good." It weighed 56.2 lbs. a bu. and tested 14.55.

CCC Loans on Sealed Corn

Commodity Credit Corporation June 30 made available the final figures with reference to loans made to producers under the 1938-39 corn loan program, including the loans made by banks and other lending agencies. The total was \$129,657,212.85 on 227,716,928 bus. of corn.

In addition, loans were made in the fall of 1938 upon 26,791,000 bus. of 1937 corn, the major portion of which was transferred from the 1937-38 loan program. All of these loans were made upon a basis of 57c per bushel, the corn being stored and sealed on the farm pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Why Power Alcohol Plants Fail

By LEO M. CHRISTENSEN, pres. Chemical Foundation of Kansas Co., Atchison.

The research at Atchison has accurately demonstrated that if the industry is set up on a sound basis, it can afford eventually to pay seventy-five cents to one dollar per hundred-weight for the various grains, and that is above the average market price for such grains in any but an abnormal period. But grain prices vary, and corn, for example, in a single decade may sell at a price as low as twenty-five cents per hundredweight or at as much as \$2.50 per hundredweight.

The value of power alcohol has been shown to be from twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon in the present competitive motor-fuel field, and its value is remarkably stable. Thus in a year of very low farm product prices the power alcohol manufacturer would realize an exorbitant profit, but in a year of very high farm product prices he would lose his shirt. Industry cannot operate under such an arrangement.

Corn Loans Extended

Corn loans falling due Aug. 1 are to be extended at the option of the borrower for 12 months, the Washington administration announced July 5.

At the end of the 12 months the Washington administration will pay the borrower 6 cents per bushel for storage. If a grower needs money to build cribs the administration will let him have the 6-cent storage allowance in advance.

Of the 257,127,595 bus. stored under 271,315 loans at the rate of 57 cents per bushel 29,735,961 bus. was produced in 1937 and the rest last year. The 1937 grain, to be eligible for loan extension, must be shelled. All corn must grade No. 3 or better and contain not more than 13.5 per cent moisture if shelled and 15.5 per cent if ear corn.

The privilege of extending loans will expire Oct. 1. Farmers not wishing to extend loans may deliver the collateral grain to the government after Sept. 1 as full payment of their obligation. The rate of interest is 4 per cent, or 2.28c per bushel at 57c. Deducting 2.28c from the 6c allowed by the administration for storage, leaves the farmer a profit of 3.72c per bushel per year on his transaction with the administration. If the borrowers on the 257,000,000 bus. take advantage of the administration's offer the cost to the taxpayers will be \$15,427,655.70 annually for farm storage.

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | Shipments | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Baltimore | 203,539 | 112,419 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 1,400 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 7,896,000 | 13,581,000 | 1,950,000 | 12,380,000 |
| Ft. Wm. | ..... | 25,476 | 1,072 | 19,604 |
| Ft. Worth | 93,000 | 52,500 | 9,000 | 13,500 |
| Hutchinson | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiaopolis | 1,212,000 | 1,440,000 | 1,276,000 | 1,054,000 |
| Kan. City | 705,000 | 885,000 | 714,000 | 708,000 |
| Milwaukee | 714,550 | 1,033,850 | 320,500 | 1,422,122 |
| Minnopolis | 1,225,500 | 3,543,010 | 2,172,000 | 3,509,110 |
| New Orleans | 378,341 | 2,201,444 | 189,400 | 2,279,867 |
| Omaha | 862,400 | 447,647 | 1,307,590 | 1,184,975 |
| Peoria | 1,399,085 | 2,411,200 | 619,985 | 1,509,350 |
| Philadelphia | 3,642 | 59,427 | 5,713 | 26,250 |
| St. Joseph | 136,500 | 372,000 | 331,500 | 330,000 |
| St. Louis | 664,000 | 603,500 | 450,000 | 682,500 |
| Seattle | 96,000 | 55,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 1,708,970 | 2,117,032 | 3,474,984 | 2,460,542 |
| Toledo | 315,000 | 375,000 | 278,975 | 463,320 |
| Wichita | 1,300 | 3,900 | ..... | ..... |

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | Shipments | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Baltimore | 42,370 | 10,981 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 986,000 | 1,180,000 | 1,228,000 | 2,330,000 |
| Ft. William | 6,818,806 | 2,046,845 | 22,799,785 | 4,836,389 |
| Ft. Worth | 5,850,600 | 6,470,000 | 953,400 | 1,731,800 |
| Galveston | 727,687,40 | 2,061,300 | ..... | ..... |
| Houston | 1,223,000 | 1,421,444 | ..... | ..... |
| Hutchinson | 6,923,150 | 2,820,150 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 129,000 | 138,000 | 46,000 | 32,000 |
| Kan. City | 15,252,800 | 5,569,600 | 2,241,080 | 3,247,375 |
| Milwaukee | 3,080 | 512,820 | 5,600 | 564,525 |
| Minnopolis | 9,547,500 | 2,138,850 | 2,070,000 | 1,850,660 |
| New Orleans | 2,800 | 45,089 | 65,802 | 110,339 |
| Omaha | 1,847,361 | 914,157 | 525,000 | 382,483 |
| Peoria | 140,960 | 74,600 | 136,900 | 70,800 |
| Philadelphia | 34,350 | 36,734 | 89,191 | 172,013 |
| St. Joseph | 1,707,200 | 91,200 | 276,800 | 374,400 |
| St. Louis | 1,107,000 | 745,500 | 729,500 | 1,102,500 |
| Seattle | 716,800 | 487,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 752,063 | 2,925,149 | 1,414,617 | 1,211,526 |
| Toledo | 693,000 | 129,000 | 275,715 | 537,580 |

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Boonville, Ind.—Because recent heavy rains have brought out the pastures in good shape, local mill and elevator men say the demand for millet has fallen off.—W. B. C.

Wilson Creek, Wash.—The wheat crop will be considerably lighter than last year; winter wheat harvest will start about July 15.—Wilson Creek Union Grain & Tdg. Co.

Woodston, Kan.—The wheat crop here is almost a failure, averaging about 4 bu. per acre. Thousands of acres will not be cut. There is no barley or oats.—The Robinson Elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—W. W. Bleacher, Duluth manager of the Hoover Grain Co., recently returned from an inspection trip thru the northwestern wheat fields and reported crop conditions generally good.—F. G. C.

Denver, Colo., July 8.—Rain is needed badly east of Denver, around Bennett, Byers, Agate. Harvest is on in full blast in this section, being two weeks early on account of dry weather ripening the crop rapidly.—W. H. Cramer.

Chicago, Ill.—The domestic wheat crop forecast is 709,000,000 bu., far below last year's yield of 931,000,000 bu. Winter wheat production is estimated at 521,000,000 bu. and spring wheat at 188,000,000 bu. The corn crop is making excellent progress and promises a yield of 2,518,000,000 bu. as compared with the 1938 crop of 2,542,000,000 bu.—C. E. Galvin, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

Winnipeg, Man., July 5.—Our estimate for Durum wheat for the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 1,287,300 acres; the government estimate is 1,754,000 acres. Basing this on the long-time average yield it would indicate, given reasonable weather conditions from now until harvest, a durum wheat crop of about 17,000,000 to 19,000,000 bu. as compared to 22,000,000 bu. last year and 25,000,000 bu. in 1937. On the whole, crops over the three provinces are promising. Moisture conditions are adequate over most areas, with rains required in southeastern Saskatchewan and the Peace River country. Damage has been small and it is difficult to see how any further damage, of an extensive nature, can occur to lower the general prospects for a good crop.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Rochester, Ind.—Clyde Ault, farmer, reports a 2 1/2 acre plot had produced 42 bu. of wheat to the acre after it was combined.—W. B. C.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 3,239 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended June 30 was 12.83% and 1,555 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.37%. The 4,794 cars tested by both departments had an average of 12.68%, compared with 12.37% for 1,961 cars the preceding week and 11.99% for 1,737 cars a year ago.

Springfield, Ill., July 5.—Corn and soybeans look very good. All green crops are making rapid growth. Winter wheat is a good crop tho quality has been lowered by frequent rains. Oat harvest is now under way in the upper central area. State oat prospect was improved by June rains, especially in northern Illinois. Yields mostly range from poor to fair.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

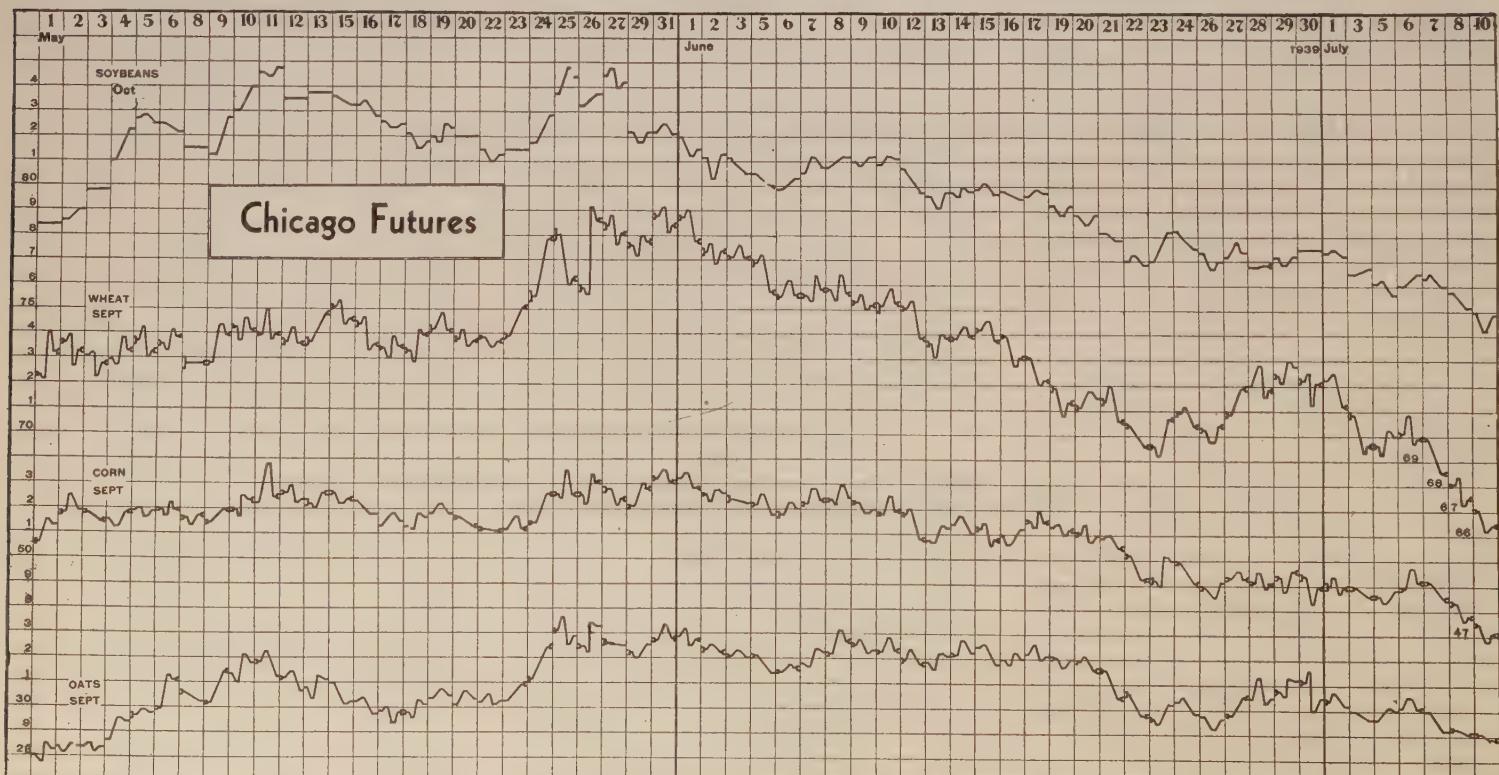
Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—With all the hazards that are facing the crops at the present time, the outlook is bright for a fair to good crop of all grains, even on a greatly reduced acreage. The Pacific Northwest States are still suffering from droughty conditions. Rains have fallen in many sections but have not been sufficient, and although prospects are still fair, they are not as good as could be expected. Spring wheat and durum are making rapid progress under very favorable conditions.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., July 8.—More rains this week continued to delay the wheat harvest. The rains have been followed by sweltering temperatures. Precipitation for the week 1.17 inches; temperature range 56 to 98 degrees. Rainfall here Jan. 1 to June 30th totaled 23.56 inches, normal 19.38 inches. Very little wheat was combined this week. We have a good crop, although quality has been lowered by frequent rains the past two weeks. Weeds and grass are growing up in wheat fields that are waiting to be harvested as soon as the fields and grain dry out. Wheat that is in the shock is faring better. This wet weather cannot help but affect the quality of wheat; a fair percentage of arrivals are grading tough and the wheat will go into bins in unfavorable condition for storage, as wet wheat carries a direct threat of heating. The corn crop continues to make rapid growth—color wonderful. The most advanced fields are tasseling and shooting. The Illinois corn crop is two weeks ahead of normal and is large and vigorous for this time of year. These big stalks and heavy foliage will require above-normal rainfall from now on until the ears start forming to produce the bumper crop that present favorable prospects would indicate.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Our July 1 forecast of winter wheat is 542 million bu. A month ago our forecast was 536 million. The July 1 condition of the growing spring wheat crop is estimated at 69% of normal, as compared with 75% a year ago, indicating a production of 205 million bu. Crop last year was 244 million bu. Present 85% condition suggests a yield per acre of nearly 28 bu. and on 92 million acres a total production of 2,576 million bu. The condition is highest in the most important corn area, being 92% of normal in Iowa, and 91% in Illinois, the two leading states.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Springfield, Ill., July 6—Despite the showers, weather conditions were favorable for haying and harvest in most sections. Corn made good to excellent progress, and condition is likewise good to excellent except in some southeastern areas where condition is only fairly good. Cultivation is largely over, some corn having become too high before cultivation was completed; however, the crop is generally clean. Much corn is five feet high, and some is beginning to tassel in localities. Winter wheat harvest is under way in north-central areas, and much is in shock in the south with some threshing in progress; combining is active. Oat harvest ranges from starting to nearing completion; in the central and south; considerable is a poor crop. Soy beans are generally good, and weediness is not general.—E. W. Holcomb

Minneapolis, Minn., July 8.—On March 17 the official estimate of "Intentions to Plant" gave flax 2,023,000 acres. The final harvested acreages for the three previous years were as follows: 1938—954,000; 1937—924,000; 1936—1,180,000. The marked increase in acreage this year is due: first, to the price relationship between flax and other grain at the time of planting; second, to the excellent growing record made by the 1938 flax crop as compared with other grains in the same territory; third, the special acreage limitation on wheat under the AAA which thereby eliminated wheat as a competitor of flax in the acreage allotment for soil depleting crops; fourth, the AAA provision which removed flax from the soil depletion base when planted as a nurse crop this season. Growing conditions over the Northwest have continued favorable this week. There have been frequent scattered showers and sufficient warm, sunny, growing days in almost every section to bring the plant along rapidly. Experts still feel that the thin, weedy stands observed before June 15 in the southern sections of Minnesota have permanently reduced yields. That will remain to be seen. Grasshoppers are a definite menace and are at present active in Montana and western North Dakota.—Archer Daniels-Midland Co.



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Chicago, Ill.—Condition of crops on July 1 indicates the following production in bushels: winter wheat, 525,000,000; spring wheat, 190,000,000; oats, 885,000,000; corn, 2,580,000,000; spring wheat western Canada, 385,000,000. The moisture situation is more favorable than has been usual at the start of July throughout the spring wheat sections in our Northwest and in western Canada. Corn has been and is continuing to make a brilliant showing, especially throughout the heavy acreage sections in the heart of the belt, in which locations there is more than usual moisture in the soil to help it thru the trying period of tasselling and early kernel formation, thereby indicating that along with the great increase in hybrid acres the crop may turn out larger than now expected.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Ottawa, Ont., July 7.—The Canadian government crop report gives spring wheat a condition of 102 per cent of the long-time average yield. The condition figure compares with 94 per cent a month ago and 91 per cent a year ago. The report states that progress of the crop in the past month has seldom been equaled in such period. Manitoba condition is 97 per cent compared with 94 a month ago and 90 a year ago; Saskatchewan, 101, against 92 a month ago and 92 a year ago, and Alberta, 105 per cent, against 96 a month ago and 91 a year ago. Condition of rye placed at 94, against 87 a month ago and 95 a year ago; oats at 98, against 93 a month ago and 92 a year ago, and barley, 96, against 93 a month ago and 90 a year ago.

Greenfield, Ind.—Wheat is averaging about 25 bus. to the acre and grading No. 2 for the most part. Wheat is uncommonly heavy in this section and the price at the mills and elevators is around 60c.—W. B. C.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—The winter wheat crop is estimated at 546,295,000 bus. compared with the 1938 crop of 686,637,000 bus. and the 1928-37 average of 560,160,000. The June, 1939, official estimate was 523,431,000 bus. The indicated yield per acre of winter wheat is 14.0 bus. compared with the final of last year of 13.8 bus. and the 1928-37 average of 14.5. The estimated acreage of spring wheat for harvest is 17,873,000 compared with 19,659,000 harvested last year and the 1928-37 average of 17,645,000. The planted acreage this year was about 81 per cent of the planted acreage for the 1928-37 period. Indicated yield per acre is 10.8 bus. Corn production is estimated at 2,532,996,000 bus. Last year's crop was 2,542,238,000 bus. The oats acreage for harvest is estimated at 33,800,000, yield at 26.4 bus. and production at 892,320,000 bus. Estimated rye yield per acre is 9.8 bus. and production 38,298,000 bus. Soybean acreage grown alone for all purposes is estimated at 8,371,000 or an increase of 22 per cent over the 6,858,000 official (unrevised) planted in 1938.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Winchester, Ind., July 8.—No use to say this is great corn weather, we seem to be having it every place. I drove some 300 miles early in the week to Western and Northern Indiana. There is a 99 per cent prospect for corn everywhere. Of course, it is not very probable this crop will mature equal to what it looks like now, but we will have an average corn crop without any doubt. Our wheat is not turning out as well as the fields looked they would, and that is usually the case where conditions are almost perfect. Don't believe as a rule this part of Indiana will show as large a yield per acre as last year. There is some trouble with fly and some blight. We are hearing of wheat testing as low as 49 lbs. and 53 lbs., some as high as 60 lbs. to the bushel. Threshing of wheat cut with binders is still going on and the latter part of this week they have been threshing with combines. We had a heavy rain this morning which will stop threshing for a few days. We have had rain throughout Indiana for the last day or two. We are hearing of wheat yielding as low as 10 to 12 bus. to the acre and others going to 30 bus. We imagine this county will go about 20 bus. to the acre as an average. Fields are pretty free of rye, not very much mixture. Corn fields are as clean as we ever saw them and so are oats fields, hardly a milk weed to the acre in oat fields. While oats have made a terrific recovery in the last 30 days they got off to a late start and probably there will not be any more bushels to the acre than last year, which was the poorest crop we ever had.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—All grains have made consistent progress, although it has become increasingly evident, following the ideal growing

conditions of the past two weeks, that much of the damage from the drouth of April and early May was irreparable. The severe damage in the Red River Valley is particularly important in view of the large acreage and the fact that it is normally one of the heaviest producing areas in the entire Northwest. Small grains are generally headed out with the exception of some northern districts. Heads, in many places, are short, but present weather conditions are ideal for satisfactory filling. Rye and winter wheat are rapidly nearing maturity. Some cutting will commence within a week in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Flax varies considerably both in the stage of development and its condition. The major part of this crop is now in bloom and promises a satisfactory outturn. Corn has made excellent progress and is now well advanced. More than the usual complaint is heard this year of the weedy condition of the fields, particularly where the crop was stubbled in. Western districts show a heavy growth of Russian thistles. Grasshoppers are causing considerable apprehension in many districts and will be a definite menace to the crop, until it matures. Extensive migration has not taken place as yet, but several flights have been reported, particularly in Montana and South Dakota. The cool rainy weather of June, while tending to hold the grasshoppers in check, has prolonged the hatching period and interfered to some extent with baiting operations. In several places, airplanes are now being used to augment the usual baiting methods. Parasites, notably the flesh fly, have destroyed large numbers of grasshoppers in localized areas.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

U. S. Visible Supply July 8

| | Last week | Prev. week | Year ago |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|
| | bus. | bus. | bus. |
| Wheat | 91,661,000 | 77,462,000 | 41,291,000 |
| Corn | 28,226,000 | 29,521,000 | 21,805,000 |
| Oats | 5,607,000 | 5,635,000 | 5,860,000 |
| Rye | 7,463,000 | 7,374,000 | 986,000 |
| Barley | 3,794,000 | 3,617,000 | 2,869,000 |

Corn acreage allotments of co-operating farmers are to be decreased in the 1940 campaign, according to Wallace, "if this year's crop is normal or better."

The F.S.C.C. bought 42,800,000 lbs. of rice from the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n June 23, its first purchase of the year, to remove the surplus. Practically all rice of last year's crop is out of the farmer's hands.—J. H. G.

Beans to the amount of 250 cars, additional, have recently been purchased by the F.S.C.C., it was announced July 5. During the 1938-39 marketing year the F.S.C.C. purchased 565,550 bags of Michigan beans, which have been distributed in 35 states.

Government Crop Report

Washington, July 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

| Crop— | Acreage (in thousands) | | Total production (in thousands) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | For Harvested harvest | Indicated July 1 | |
| Corn, all | 91,792 | 90,734 | 2,542,238 2,570,795 |
| Wheat, all | 70,221 | 55,000 | 930,801 716,655 |
| Winter | 49,711 | 33,572 | 686,637 537,767 |
| All spring | 20,510 | 16,428 | 244,164 178,883 |
| Durum | 3,545 | 3,095 | 40,445 30,890 |
| Other spring | 16,965 | 13,333 | 203,719 147,998 |
| Oats | 35,477 | 33,574 | 1,053,839 872,823 |
| Barley | 10,513 | 12,546 | 252,139 245,886 |
| Rye | 3,979 | 4,100 | 55,039 41,486 |
| Flaxseed | 954 | 2,034 | 8,171 15,398 |
| Rice | 1,068 | 1,042 | 52,303 50,278 |
| Hay, all tame | 56,309 | 57,801 | 80,299 72,744 |
| Hay, wild | 11,774 | 11,386 | 10,444 8,856 |
| Hay, clover, and timothy* | 21,320 | 21,516 | 27,754 23,807 |
| Hay, alfalfa | 13,462 | 13,551 | 28,858 26,561 |
| Beans, dry edible | 1,671 | 1,562 | 15,268 11,897 |
| Soy beans† | 6,858 | 8,119 | .... |

*Excludes sweet clover and lespedeza. †Includes some quantities not harvested. Beans, dry edible, 100 lb. bag. ‡Grown alone for all purposes.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

| Crop— | Average —1928-37 | | | —1938 | | | —1939 | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-----|-----|
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Pet. \$ | Pet. \$ | Pet. \$ | bu. | bu. | bu. |
| Corn for grain | 18.7 | 376,299 | 27.4 | 642,922 | 36.8 | 836,921 | | | |
| Oats | 13.9 | 146,171 | 16.9 | 196,065 | 17.5 | 184,877 | | | |
| Wheat (old crop) | 7.9 | 51,212 | 6.8 | 59,113 | 9.8 | 90,838 | | | |

§Per cent of preceding year's crop.

Winter Wheat Production in Leading States

| | thousand bus.) | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | July 1, 1939 | June 1, 1939 | Final, 1938 |
| Ohio | 35,682 | 35,682 | 46,332 |
| Indiana | 25,624 | 25,624 | 30,096 |
| Illinois | 34,428 | 34,416 | 41,995 |
| Missouri | 24,825 | 22,342 | 31,512 |
| Nebraska | 35,432 | 36,501 | 52,824 |
| Kansas | 110,806 | 105,530 | 152,114 |
| Oklahoma | 52,286 | 44,242 | 58,322 |
| Texas | 29,390 | 30,860 | 35,046 |
| Montana | 22,304 | 18,364 | 24,581 |
| Idaho | 12,318 | 12,034 | 17,500 |
| Washington | 25,798 | 23,128 | 32,319 |
| Oregon | 12,340 | 11,106 | 15,857 |
| California | 9,376 | 9,376 | 12,733 |

Corn Prospects (000 omitted)

| | Acreage | | Production | |
|--------------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| | Final | Final | Final | Final |
| Ohio | 3,425 | 3,568 | 157,500 | 156,992 |
| Indiana | 4,144 | 4,229 | 178,192 | 173,389 |
| Illinois | 8,093 | 8,430 | 364,185 | 379,350 |
| Minnesota | 4,546 | 4,501 | 163,656 | 157,535 |
| Iowa | 9,791 | 10,306 | 445,450 | 468,923 |
| Missouri | 4,090 | 4,260 | 114,520 | 106,500 |
| South Dakota | 2,859 | 2,974 | 54,321 | 35,688 |
| Nebraska | 7,275 | 7,430 | 167,325 | 107,735 |
| Kansas | 3,094 | 2,260 | 61,380 | 45,200 |
| Oklahoma | 1,947 | 1,754 | 38,940 | 35,080 |
| Texas | 4,870 | 4,728 | 82,790 | 75,648 |

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat

| | Option | June | June | June | July | July | July | July | July | July | July |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | High | Low | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Chicago | 79 1/8 | 66 | 71 3/4 | 72 3/4 | 72 | 71 1/8 | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 66 3/4 | 66 3/4 |
| Winnipeg* | 68 1/2 | 54 | 59 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Liverpool* | .... | 59 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Kansas City | 75 | 62 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 67 | 66 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Minneapolis | 82 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Duluth, durum | 73 1/2 | 60 | 67 1/2 | 68 | 67 1/2 | 66 | 64 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 64 | 62 |
| Milwaukee | 79 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 71 3/4 | 72 1/2 | 72 | 71 1/4 | 69 1/2 | 70 | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 66 1/2 |

Corn

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 56 1/2 | 46 3/4 | 49 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 |
| Kansas City | 52 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 56 | .... | 49 | 49 1/2 | 49 | 49 | 48 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 |

Oats

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 33 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/4 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/4 | 29 1/2 | 30 | 29 1/4 | 29 | 28 1/2 |
| Winnipeg | 31 1/4 | 26 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Minneapolis | 30 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 33 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/4 | 30 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 30 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 |

Rye

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 56 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Minneapolis | 52 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 42 1/2</ | | | | | | | | |

Patents Granted

2,152,438. **Poultry Food.** Brack B. McHan, Quincy, Ill., assignor to Calcium Carbonate Co., Chicago, Ill. A food product comprising a grit-like particle and a stabilized iodine substance carried by the grit.

2,154,661. **Dust Collector.** Robert A. Briggs, Jr., West Hartford, Conn. A dust collector comprising a housing having an annular ring member which presents a substantially free exterior surface for the purpose of providing an area for the attachment of the supporting structure of the housing, and a plurality of freely removable portions detachably secured to said ring member.

2,146,776. **Feed Mixer.** Earl Strominger, Livermore, Cal. A housing, a rotating member mounted therein, means for delivering feed to said member, vanes carried by the member for throwing the feed radially therefrom, means for changing the flow of feed to one parallel with the axis of the member, means for delivering a fluid to the member, and means carried by the member for spraying the fluid upon the feed.

2,149,123. **Loading Spout Holder.** Otto Nicolaus, Julesburg, Colo. A supporting frame; a vertical shaft journaled in frame; a hinge upon the upper extremity of vertical shaft; a bar guiding member supported by hinge so that it may swing in a vertical plane; a spout supporting bar slidably in bar guiding member; a segment gear attached to frame concentric with shaft.

2,150,827. **Process for Preserving Cereals.** Aquiles Argentino Ginaca, Buenos Aires, Argentina. A process for preserving materials such as cereal and the like, comprising the steps of placing the material to be treated in a storage chamber, uniformly distributing a gaseous mixture throughout the material so as to displace any air present, said gaseous mixture consisting of 1 to 10% oxygen, 1 to 5% hydrogen, and 98 to 85% carbonic gas, and maintaining the gaseous mixture in the chamber during the period of storage.

2,155,219. **Separation of Seeds.** Theodore Earle, Pacific Palisades, Cal. A process for the classification and selective separation of plant seeds which comprises immersion of the seeds in water, addition of a floatative frothing reagent, addition to the mixture of seed and reagent of pulverized insoluble minerals as a strengthening armor for froth bubbles, and subsequent agitation of the resultant admixture in froth-held flotation apparatus for the separation of the seed material into froth concentrates and non-floating tails.

2,150,716. **Seed Cleaning Machine.** John F. Field, Owosso, Mich. An opposed pair of laterally inclined endless fabric belt units forming a V-shaped belt trough journaled in the pan with their lower ends closely adjacent and contacting with the brushes; means for simultaneously moving the belts so that their upper runs move upwardly and outwardly to discharge refuse over the tops of the units into the pan; means for rotating the brushes to raise the nap on the belts and to carry the refuse to the lower end of the pan.

2,147,878. **Spiral Conveyor.** Lloyd G. Burmeister, assignor to L. Burmeister Co., Milwaukee, Wis. A separable coupling for use in connection with a support having a bearing, comprising a coupling member adapted to be journaled in bearing and to have an end projecting a short distance therefrom, a second coupling member having an end abutting the projecting end of the first coupling member, removable means positionable adjacent the bearing for effecting a driving connection between abutting ends.

2,147,656. **Commodity Quotation System.** Howard L. Krum, Kenilworth, and Albert H. Reiber, Evanston, Ill. In a quotation repeating system, a single line receiving distributor having segments corresponding in arrangement and number to the ordinal sequence of the signal elements of a message, said signal elements being predeterminedly assigned in definite groups to the permuted signals of a code, a corresponding number of storage relays each associated with one of said segments for momentarily stor-

ing a signal condition received over its segment, and a retransmitting distributor.

2,143,068. **Ring Hammer Mill.** Stanley Denton Hartshorn, Philadelphia, assignor to Pennsylvania Crusher Co., Philadelphia, Pa. A suspension element in position to engage the hammer internally at a point which is rearward and inward of said propulsion engagement with respect to said direction of movement of the hammer and which is to receive the centrifugal thrust on the hammer during idling rotation of the hammer system, the hammer being mounted for movement inwardly suspension element upon crushing engagement with material to transfer the centrifugal thrust.

2,153,703. **Grain Conveyor.** Howard M. Ullman, Bluffton, Ind. An annular chamber having a feed opening in one side, the opposite side wall having a recess therein, a discharge conduit integral with and communicating with the chamber thru the peripheral wall thereof, a disc revolvably mounted in the recess and having a plurality of blades on its exposed face to contact and eject the fed materials thru the conduit, and a short by-pass formed on and integral with the conduit, and communicating therewith and opening directly into the chamber adjacent to the entrance into the conduit.

2,148,022. **Hammer Mill.** Carl E. Haaland, Marysville, Wash. In a roughage disintegrating mill, a housing having a perforation extending from its interior to its exterior. A plurality of spaced apart arms provided with teeth at their free ends and a plurality of teeth extending longitudinally along the under sides of arms, a crank shaft having a plurality of throws, spaced apart about crank shaft, arms being pivotally mounted upon throws intermediate the ends of arms, a plurality of links, one for each arm and each pivoted at one end to its arm adjacent the end of said arm opposite said free end.

2,152,114. **Dust Separator.** Hermannus van Tongeren, Heemstede, Netherlands. A vertically disposed casing has a curved, substantially vertically disposed side wall, a wall closing the top of casing, said casing having a gas inlet opening, a gas outlet pipe extending thru the top wall of said casing downwardly into said casing and having its lower end open and disposed between the planes of the upper and the lower ends of said inlet opening, the side wall of the casing having a tangentially disposed skimming opening extending upwardly to the top wall of said casing, and a dust discharge duct leading from said skimming opening.

2,143,306. **Purification of Seed and Grain.** Theodore Earle, Pacific Palisades, Cal. The method of treating seeds and cereal grains for the separation and removal therefrom of fungus growths, spores, spore cells, insects and their eggs, larvae, nits, and infested grains, which consists of agitating the material in a froth flotation cell in the presence of a reagent consisting of a relatively minute amount of a true frother, for physical detachment of infesting material from the seed and grain surfaces thru

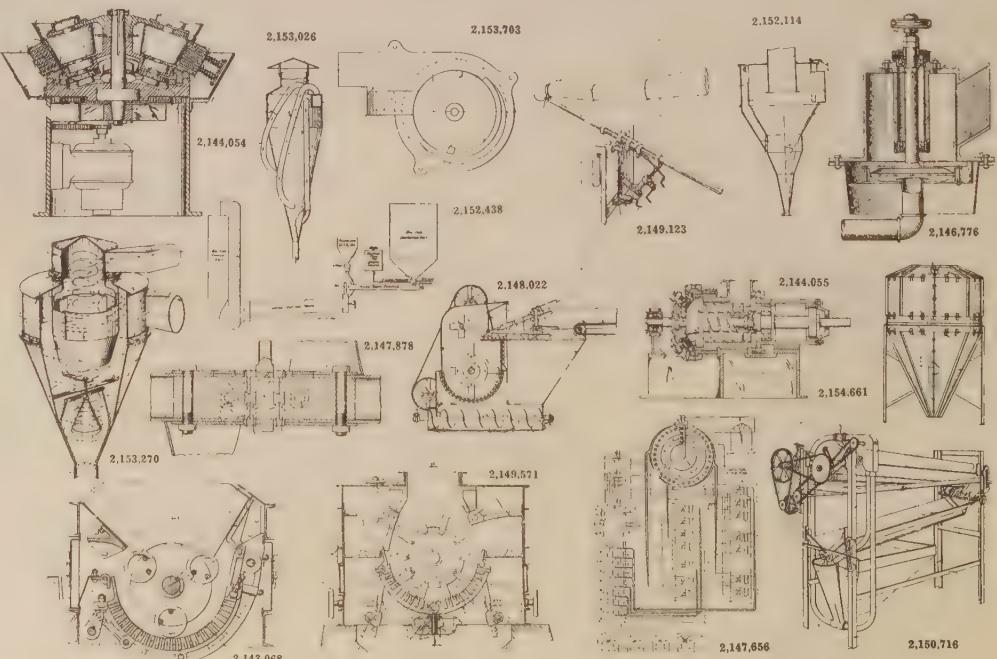
rubbing contact between said surfaces, thorough exposure of the infesting material surfaces to contact with the frother, and development of a froth bed in the cell, and consequent selective elevation of the detached infesting agencies and infested grains as a froth-held concentrate separate from the cleansed material remaining as a tailings product in the cell.

2,153,026. **Dust Collector.** John K. Ringius, San Francisco, Cal. In a centrifugal dust collector having a vertically arranged substantially conical imperforate walled single chamber and a centrally disposed tubular exhaust gas outlet opening out of the top of the chamber projecting a distance down into the same, the improvement which comprises providing additional means for injecting gas under pressure taken from a position close to said inlet substantially out of the spiral path of the moving gas, to the lower portion of the cone in a downward tangential manner tending to urge the separated powders along in their spiral direction of movement and downward.

2,149,571. **Hammer Mill.** Wm. A. Battey, Haverford, Pa., assignor to Pennsylvania Crusher Co., Philadelphia, Pa. A breaker plate forming a wall of crusher chamber and mounted in the housing and spaced from the hammer path by a distance greater than the diameter of the largest piece of material to be crushed and acting to intercept material from the feed means impacted by the hammers when rotated in one direction, another breaker plate forming an opposite wall of said chamber and symmetrically mounted at the other side of said plane with respect to the first mentioned breaker plate and similarly spaced from the hammer path and acting to intercept material from the feed means impacted by the hammers when rotated in the other direction, and a discharge outlet for the crushed material through the lower portion of the chamber below both of said breaker plates.

2,144,054. **Feed Forming Machine.** Claude C. Hall, Portland, Ore. A pair of roller supporting members fixedly disposed upon shaft, a plurality of tapered rollers rotatably disposed between roller supporting members and spaced equidistant from each other, so that their respective peripheral surfaces are adjacent the inner face of die, means for imparting rotation to each of the rollers, a plurality of equally spaced feeder shoes adjustably secured to one of the roller supporting members, said feeder shoes adapted to direct the material being processed toward the die, so that it is engaged by the rollers and forced thru the passages in the die, and means for feeding a uniformly proportioned amount of material to be processed between said rollers and said feeder shoes.

2,144,055. **Forming Compressed Feeds.** Claude C. Hall, Portland, Ore. An extrusion machine for compressed feeds comprising, a cylindrical casing, a shaft extending longitudinally therethrough, a screw-worm conveyor keyed to shaft, a compression-head also keyed to shaft, the



threads of screw-worm conveyor and compression-head coinciding at their meeting ends, a bowl-shaped die disposed about shaft and positioned at the delivery end of cylindrical casing, said die having the following structural characteristics: a body member with a solid vertical face, a hub extending thru said solid face, an annular groove formed within the inner wall of said solid face and surrounding said hub, a perforated annular member integrally joined to and extending rearwardly from and at a predetermined angle to said solid face, an annular flange extending from the periphery of the perforated annular member, and an annular shoulder formed at right angles to said flange.

2,153,270. Dust Collector. Arthur B. Osgood, Minneapolis, Minn. A dust collector comprising a casing having annularly spaced inner and outer cylindrical walls connected by a substantially horizontal cover or top wall and providing therebetween an unrestricted annular passageway, said inner and outer walls being formed adjacent said top wall with tangentially disposed discharge and inlet openings respectively which openings communicate with said annular space to discharge therewithin in the same direction, said outer wall having a constricted lower dust receiving portion depending below the lower open end of said inner cylindrical wall whereby to provide an air outlet stack centrally thru said casing, and said stack being provided with a dome the side wall of which is a substantial continuation thereof above said top wall and having a tangential outlet leading therefrom over said top wall to co-operate with said tangential inlet in causing air under treatment to whirl violently thru said annular air passage and also thruout said central outlet stack, whereby dust entrained with the air in said central stack will be thrown against the inner wall of said stack and expelled therethru into the whirling incoming air stream in said annular passageway for further separation therefrom.

An Aid to Recording Power Costs

Operators of stationary engines, motor vehicles or tractors may obtain free of charge on application to the International Harvester Co. a simple industrial power record book affording without much extra labor an accurate and comprehensive statistical picture of how their power equipment is operating and how much each tractor and each stationary engine is costing. For use with this book a printed form to be filled in daily by the tractor or engine operator has also been devised, and both these drivers' daily report forms and cost books are available to owners whether they operate International equipment or not.

The "Operator's Daily Report" form is available in pads of fifty. It requires no bookkeeping help. Any owner or operator can keep it up to date himself with only a few minutes' attention per day. A few more minutes are required at the end of the month to add and transfer the monthly total to the annual summary page. At the end of the year the monthly totals are added across to give the yearly total. It would be hard to imagine anything simpler or faster.

"Area of Production"

An employer shall be regarded as engaged in the first processing of any agricultural or horticultural commodity during seasonal operations within the "area of production" within the meaning of Section 7 (c):

(a) if all the commodities processed come from farms in the general vicinity of the processing establishment and the number of employees there engaged in such processing does not exceed seven, or

(b) with respect to dry edible beans, if he is so engaged in an establishment which is a first concentration point for the processing of such beans into standard commercial grades for marketing in their raw or natural state. As used in this subsection (b), "first concentration point" means a place where such beans are first assembled from nearby farms for such processing but shall not include any establishment normally receiving a portion of the beans assembled from other first concentration points, or

(c) if all the commodities processed come from farms in the immediate locality of the processing establishment and the establishment is located in the open country or in a rural community. As used in this subsection (c) "immediate locality" shall not include any distance of more than ten miles, and "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the 15th United States Census, 1930.

Employee—An individual shall be regarded as employed in the "area of production" within the meaning of Section 13(a)(10), in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products:

(a) if he performs those operations on materials all of which come from farms in the general vicinity of the establishment where he is employed and the number of employees engaged in those operations in that establishment does not exceed seven, or

(b) with respect to dry edible beans, if he is so engaged in an establishment which is a first concentration point for the processing of such beans into standard commercial grades for marketing in their raw or natural state. As used in this subsection (b), "first concentration point" means a place where such beans are first assembled from nearby farms for such processing but shall not include any establishment normally receiving a portion of the beans assembled from other first concentration points, or

(d) if he performs those operations on materials all of which come from farms in the immediate locality of the establishment where he is employed and the establishment is located in the open country or in a rural community. As used in this subsection (d), "immediate locality" shall not include any distance of more than ten miles and "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the 15th United States Census, 1930.—From admin-

istrative regulation of June 15 giving latest definition of "area of production" by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, of the Wages and Hours Law.

State Tax on Sales

By TED BRASCH, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Sales of feed (including chopped wheat, oats and barley) to persons who purchase the same for use in commercial production are also sales at wholesale and not subject to the Retail Sales Tax. "Use in commercial production," as here used, means use in feeding livestock, animals and poultry kept for the purpose of producing *for sale* milk, eggs, wool, fur, meat or other substances obtainable therefrom. However, sales of such articles to persons who consume the same for use other than in use for commercial production are sales at retail and subject to the Retail Sales Tax.

Sales of tangible personal property to persons engaging in farming are at wholesale and not subject to the Retail Sales Tax when such property is purchased for resale or to become an ingredient of products produced for sale or a container to be resold with such product. Thus, sales of grain sacks which are resold with grain produced, sack twine used in binding such sacks, wire for binding bales of hay and alfalfa which are sold, box shooks, fruit and vegetable wrappers and the like are wholesale sales, and not subject to the tax.

However, sales of tangible personal property to persons engaging in farming are retail sales and subject to the Retail Sales Tax when such property is not resold and does not become an ingredient of products produced for sale. Thus, the Retail Sales Tax must be collected upon sales to such persons of binder twine, pea twine, hop wire, cleaning materials, disinfectants, including seed disinfectants, litter of all kinds and the ingredients thereof, peat moss, machinery, tools and the like.

The sales tax does not apply to the charges made for cleaning, treating or chopping grain when such grain is to be sold or used in commercial production. However, when such services are rendered for persons who do not sell the grain nor use the same in commercial production, the Retail Sales Tax is applicable under the recent amendment to the Revenue Act of 1935, which amendment provides, in effect, that the Retail Sales Tax shall be collected upon the charges made for the cleaning, etc., or otherwise altering or improving personal property of consumers or for consumers.

The Cost of Feeding Rats

Cribbers of corn who neglect to line their cribs with wire or close mesh will be interested in the experience of Floyd Gottsche who filled what he considered a rat-proof crib with new corn late in 1937. Last month he emptied the crib and with the aid of several friends and an alert dog killed 260 rats who had been making the crib their headquarters for over a year. The owner of the corn estimated that the rats had consumed about 250 bushels, as those killed were all well fed. A photo of these expensive boarders is reproduced herewith. The frequent use of K R O would have killed the rats and saved the corn.

Storing corn in open cribs without elevating the cribs or lining them with wire will always prove an expensive practice. Some crib builders place inverted pans over the top of pillars supporting cribs so as to make it impossible for rats to gain admission to the cribs over the pillars.

Corn buyers who fail to discount heavily corn which has been damaged or infested by rats will suffer heavy loss if they try to dispose of their purchases in the central markets.

K R O is made from red squill which kills more rats than anything else, yet is harmless to domestic animals. Rats cannot vomit; other animals can.



These Rats Consumed 250 Bushels of Ear Corn in 15 Months.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Hearing of Cargill Charges to Begin July 31

The Commodity Exchange Administration has announced that hearing on the complaint by Sec'y Wallace, Dec. 22, 1938, against Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, the Cargill Grain Company of Illinois, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cargill, Inc., and certain officers of both corporations, would be held on July 31. The officers of the two corporations cited are J. H. McMillan, Jr., E. J. Grimes, Julius Hendel, and Philip Sayles.

These respondents were charged, in Sec'y Wallace's complaint, with having manipulated and with having attempted to manipulate the price of the 1937 September and 1937 December corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade and cash corn, as well as with having attempted to corner and having cornered the 1937 September Chicago corn future. They were also charged with having engaged in fictitious or "wash" sales of corn futures on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The hearing will be held before Jack W. Bain, attorney of the office of the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, who has been designated referee by the Secretary. The hearing will be held in Room 1831, South Building, Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Burocracy Enlarging

Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced June 30 the establishment as of July 1 of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, to continue under his own office the activities of the personnel taken away from him and transferred to the Department of State under the President's reorganization plan No. II. The new buro will collect information on foreign agricultural production.

Altho the agricultural attaches are transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State the new buro will attempt to direct the reporting work of the Department of State attaches.

A new full-fledged Buro to be known as the Agricultural Marketing Service has been created by the Sec'y of Agriculture, to take over part of the work of four other Buros.

From the Buro of Agricultural Economics—market research service and regulatory work in connection with cotton, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, grain, livestock, meats and wool, hay, feed and seed, tobacco, warehousing, market news service, and all of the work on crop and livestock estimates; from the Buro of Animal Industry—administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act; from the Buro of Plant Industry—administration of the Federal Seed Act; from the Buro of Dairy Industry—administration of the Dairy Exports Act.

Among the activities of the new Buro of Agricultural Marketing Service are research and demonstration in standardization, grading, preparation for market, handling and other related phases of marketing; and the administration of "rules of fair play" in the merchandising of farm commodities.

The activities involve the administration of 17 specific laws: the Cotton Standards Act, Cotton Futures Act, Grain Standards Act, Packers and Stockyards Act, Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, two Standard Container Acts, Produce Agency Act, Export Apple and Pear Act, Dairy Products Act, Warehouse Act, Tobacco Inspection Act, Federal Seed Act, Cotton Grade and Staple Statistics Act, Tobacco Stocks and Standards Act, the Wool Standards Act, and the Peanut Statistics Act.

C. W. Kitchen, chief of the new agency, was formerly assistant chief of the Buro of Agricultural Economics. He has been identified with the Department's marketing research, service

and regulatory work for nearly 25 years. Assistant chief is Harry E. Reed.

The change in overhead name involves no change in the relationship of the Federal Grain Supervision to grain inspection, the supervisors continuing their contacts with inspectors as before.

Crop Insurance Program for 1940 Wheat

A crop insurance program applying to wheat seeded for harvest in 1940 has been announced by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, following approval by Secretary of Agriculture of the regulations which will govern the new program.

The 1940 program, while basically the same as the 1939 wheat crop insurance plan, incorporates many changes. All-risk crop insurance was first made available to wheat growers in 1938, to apply on the crop now being harvested.

The main points in the 1940 program have been summarized by Leroy K. Smith, as follows:

1. Growers may insure either 50 or 75 per cent of their average yield against unavoidable hazards, such as drought, wind, hail, fire, disease and insects. The insurance does not protect the grower against losses resulting from neglect, malfeasance, or lack of adequate effort to protect the crop.

2. The insurance is written in terms of bushels, and the growers pay premiums in terms of bushels. Premiums paid in by growers are maintained in an insurance reserve, carried in actual wheat in storage. If a grower suffers a crop loss which reduces his yield below the insured percentage, he is entitled to recover, from the insurance reserve, an indemnity which in terms of bushels is sufficient to bring his yield up to the insured amount.

3. The average yield is determined separately for each farm on the basis of its actual or appraised yield history during the 9-year base period, 1930-38, adjusted to a 13-year, or longer, base period for the county in which the farm is located. If actual yield records are not available for the farm, its yields are appraised on the basis of similar "key" farms, for which certified yields are on record.

4. The premium rate is calculated separately for each farm, and is based on the amount of risk involved in growing wheat on the farm, as shown by the loss history of the farm, either actual or appraised, for the 1930-38 base period, adjusted to a 13-year, or longer, base period for the county.

5. County AAA committees are now calculating insurable yields and premium rates for all wheat farms in the major wheat counties. Every wheat farmer will be notified, prior to the period of "sign-up" for insurance, of the yield and premium rate that applies to his farm.

6. To obtain insurance for 1940, the grower fills out an application containing the information as to his intended plantings for 1940, and pays the amount of premium due. The premium may be paid in any one of three ways: (1) By delivering a warehouse receipt for wheat equivalent in value to the amount of wheat specified for the premium; (2) by a payment in cash equivalent to the value of the wheat specified for the premium at the current market; and (3) by executing an advance against future payments to be earned under the AAA programs. Premiums are payable at the time applications are signed by the growers, and applications must be filed before the insured crop is planted.

7. There will be no crop insurance policy. The insurance will go into force on acceptance of the paid-up application by the Corporation.

Under the 1939 program, approximately 163,000 growers in 1,300 counties of 30 states insured their crops. These growers have paid more than 7 million bushels of wheat into the insurance reserve, and were insured for a total

production of approximately 70 million bushels. More than 90 per cent of the insurance was written for 75 per cent coverage.

Indiana Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

From 50% to 75% of the corn bought by many north central Indiana elevators is being sold to truckers who take it to feeder and industrial markets both north and south. "At the prices we are paying for corn," say some of these elevator managers, "selling to the truckers is the only way we can make any money."

Stories of bouncing checks from truckers and fraudulent manipulation of trucks to gain weight advantages are infrequent in this section. Discriminating Indiana grain dealers, quick to learn about the tricks of truckers and keeping themselves well informed, deal cautiously and make sure of their money before they run grain into a truck.

As has been anticipated in some quarters, more and more grain dealers are challenging the itinerant truckers, and the railroads, by buying or hiring trucks of their own to take their grain into terminals, or to the feeding trade in consuming territories. At Francisville, Ind., long known as a highly competitive "over-bidding" spot in the Indiana trade, more recently pushed out of the lead for this reputation by development of "hotter" spots farther west, the farmers' elevator is reputed to be sending its grain to Chicago via trucks. Reason: the trucks give faster service at lower rates.

DEPREDATIONS OF A TRUCKER, who offers farmers 2c over the local market price for corn in the crib, enters the farm yard with his own portable sheller, shells direct into a huge semi-trailer, and transports the grain to Chicago terminals, worry some of the north central Indiana grain dealers.

The elevators, buying on a 9½ to 10½ cent rail rate, find themselves unable to meet the competition of this trucker, who hauls the corn 100 to 120 miles to reach his terminal. Undaunted, at least one of them contemplates getting trucks of his own and fighting fire with fire.

WILSON GRAIN & COAL CO. at Rochester, Ind., has added a 10-ton tractor and semi-trailer outfit to its trucking facilities. Preceded in the operation of such outfits by other Indiana elevators and feed mills, including Layer Brothers at Wakarusa, Syler & Syler at Plymouth, Foster-Kendall at Carmel, and others, the Wilson purchase marks one more drift in the grain trade toward speed, convenience and economy in transportation.

The new outfit does the long distance hauling for the Wilson company. It carries flour into Chicago, stops at a northern Illinois elevator and brings oats back to Rochester for the feeders. It hauls fencing, which is wholesaled to other dealers, and fertilizer out of Indianapolis.

"In the two months we have had it," says Russell Wilson, "this unit has hauled over 50,000 bus. of oats to Rochester from Illinois elevators. Our own transportation requirements keep it busy, and at regular rail rates on the commodities and merchandise we buy and sell, it will pay for itself and show us a nice profit."

Rochester is in the middle of a large poultry producing and feeding territory, using large quantities of fertilizer, buying carloads of fencing.

TORONTO, Ont.—Harry Nixon, premier of Ontario, will appeal to the government from the ruling by the board of transport commissioners that he says places a handicap of over 8 cents per bushel against Ontario grain in competition with grain from western Canada.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

DeWitt, Ark.—The L. A. Black Rice Milling Ass'n, Inc., has been incorporated; capital stock, \$197,400, to give a new name to Mr. Black's enterprise.—J. H. G.

Armored, Ark.—The new Lee Wilson Co.'s alfalfa dehydrating mill on June 19 was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin. Loss was estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, with no insurance. There was \$5,000 worth of alfalfa in the mill and a carload of feed on a railroad siding, also destroyed. The mill had been in operation slightly more than a month. It is to be rebuilt at once.—J. H. G.

Little Rock, Ark.—Mrs. J. B. Pearson, president of the J. B. Pearson Flour & Feed Co., has announced that ill health has forced her to liquidate her business immediately. Mrs. Pearson is majority stockholder in the company, which has been in business in Little Rock for more than 20 years. The Federal Auction Co., disposed of the remaining stock on July 7. She has operated the business since the death of her husband several years ago.—J. H. G.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—Chancellor A. P. Steel has ruled in Chancery Court that J. T. Gaston of Sparkman, Ark., was sane when he recently bid \$22,600 at a commissioner's sale for the properties of the old Arkadelphia Milling Co., now known as the Arkansas Milling Co. Gaston's bid was the highest at the sale and he received the mill, giving a note for the full amount. When he was unable to meet the payment terms, Gaston filed a claim in Chancery Court alleging that he was insane at the time of the sale. After this sale last winter, another was held on April, at which time the trustees bid the \$18,000 for the creditors of the old Arkadelphia Milling Co. Gaston's liability will be more than \$5,000.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Lower Lake, Calif.—Milton Kugelman is installing a new feed grinder and mixer and new blower. A cement foundation 20 ft. long and 15 ft. wide has been built, with a runway from the grain storage building.

Van Nuys, Calif.—Work on the new plant of the Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co. on Bessemer St., has been started. A modern milling and feed establishment will replace the one destroyed by fire last Nov. 6 according to G. G. Steere, president and general manager of the company. W. Charles Swett is in charge of construction. The new plant will have outside dimensions of 200x86 ft., and the central part of the building will be approximately 60 ft. high for feed elevator purposes. Floor space will exceed 20,000 sq. ft. Ample track and truck loading facilities will be provided. Since the fire the company has been transacting its business from its Bessemer St. warehouse.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Alexander Mann Fulton, 62, employed at the Manitoba Pool elevator, passed away July 3 after a brief illness.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange closed June 29, honoring James A. Richardson, grain exporter, who died June 26. The members stood in silent tribute as trading on the floor halted at 11:30 a. m. At a special meeting held in the afternoon resolutions of condolence were adopted.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Frank Manning, 62, employee of the government elevator, was killed July 4 in the hold of the freighter, Robert P. Durham, while its wheat cargo was being unloaded. He is believed to have fallen into the hold where his body was mangled by the machinery. Another employee, noticing the unloading leg had stopped operating, started it again. Finding it did not work properly, he investigated, and found Manning's body.

Ottawa, Ont.—E. B. Ramsay, C. M. Hamilton and D. A. McGibbon have been re-appointed as members of the board of grain commissioners for Canada for a further period of 10 years starting Aug. 15.

Ottawa, Ont.—On June 23, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, announced that the "Act to Assist and Encourage Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products" had been proclaimed. Its purpose is to guarantee against loss, up to certain defined limits, handling agencies which enter into an agreement with the government to make initial payments to producers for agricultural products other than wheat. Initial payments are to be a percentage, "not exceeding eighty per centum," approved by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the Minister, of the average wholesale price for an agricultural product over the period of three years immediately preceding the year of production."

COLORADO

Holyoke, Colo.—The Holyoke Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., who has completed a 22,000-bu. addition to its plant, anticipates adding another addition later.

Sterling, Colo.—John B. Nelson has resigned as manager of the Denver grain elevator on account of ill health, and Henry Johnson of Sidney, Neb., has taken his place.

Bristol, Colo.—The Romer Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. of Holly recently leased the Bristol Elevator and opened it for business July 1. Wheat and other grains will be bought and sold.

ILLINOIS

Manito, Ill.—The Granger Elvtr. Co. will install a new truck.

Kempton, Ill.—The Kempton Co-op. Co. recently installed a new Atlas Bucket Belt.

Padua, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck dump at its elevator.

Beckemeyer, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Weldon, Ill.—Railsback Bros. are installing a new 15 inch 5 ply Atlas Belt in their elevator.

Brighton, Ill.—J. B. Swan & Son installed a Kelly Duplex one-half ton capacity Feed Mixer.

Colfax, Ill.—The Williams Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric moisture testing machine at its elevator.

Fairbury, Ill.—A new cold storage plant of 300 lockers has been added to the facilities of the Farmers Grain Co.

Williamsville, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. recently built an addition for installation of a hammermill to do custom grinding.

Melvin, Ill.—Ralph W. Roberts on July 1 took over the feed mill property here he recently purchased from Calvin Mathews.

Sterling, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has installed a new overhead drive and given its elevator offices a new coat of paint.

Cuba, Ill.—Dee P. Hayes, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Gillespie for several years, has been named manager of the local elevator and with his wife will move here.

New Athens, Ill.—The controlling interest in the White Dove Mills has been purchased by the Joseph Haupt family. H. W. Winkler, who recently opened up the plant, has resigned.

Gilman, Ill.—Bill Tracy has been chosen tentatively by L. M. Walker to fill the vacancy at his elevator caused by the resignation of Dale Tammen.

Columbia, Ill.—L. A. Downs, manager of the Co-operative Grain Co. elevator, twisted his foot and broke a small bone in his ankle while playing ball with other members of the company at a picnic.

Sibley, Ill.—Gus Anderson received a two-inch gash in his scalp June 23 when he was hit on the head by a steel square, dropped from the top of the elevator, while working in one of the grain bins of the Sibley Grain Co. elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—S. B. 106, passed by the general assembly, permits estate executors to mortgage farm crops for A.A.A. loans.—S. B. 210-211 permits guardians and conservators to make chattel mortgage loans under federal A.A.A.

La Salle, Ill.—It is expected to have the Continental Grain Co.'s new 70,000-bu. elevator, now under construction at Shippingsport, south of La Salle, completed about Sept. 1. Work is being pushed, the excavation having been finished.

Seymour, Ill.—Scholer & Gring, Farmer City, has purchased the interest of the late Mr. Beasley, a partner of H. C. Gring in the grain firm of Gring-Beasley Grain Co., and has transferred Paul Miller and Bob Mullen from Farmer City to the local plant.

Princeton, Ill.—A freakish quirk of the wind-storm that visited this locality June 14 raised and then dropped the roof at the Co-operative Supply Co. feed storage house. A large hole was made in the brick wall on the side of the building by rushing air currents.

Ashland, Ill.—The Ashland Farmers Elytr. Co. recently bought the brick office building formerly occupied by the Central Illinois Grain Co. and is now occupying its new quarters. F. Clark Wallbaum is manager of the company's elevator. A new and larger scale was installed.

La Hogue, Ill.—Dale Tammen, Gilman, has succeeded Lloyd Orr as manager of the La Hogue Farmers Elvtr., entering on his new duties July 1. Mr. Orr resigned to look after his farm interests following a vacation passed in the East. Mr. Tammen has been associated with L. M. Walker, Gilman grain dealer, for the last nine years.

Five Points (Sycamore p. o., route 2), Ill.—DeWitt Purvines and Wash Hagen of Pleasant Plains have purchased the local elevator, located on the Alton railroad and operated for a number of years by the Central Illinois Grain Co. Mr. Purvines is a farmer and Mr. Hagen, a former elevator operator, is in the feed business in Pleasant Plains.

Mendota, Ill.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co. is taking down the south annex of its local elevator, formerly known as the old Reck & Blanchard mill, and will replace it with a three-story building 24x72 ft. in size, which will be used as a feed mill and a storage plant. New machinery will be installed to manufacture a full line of poultry, hog and cattle feeds.

New Boston, Ill.—The Ogle Grain Co.'s new 31,000-bu. elevator, built on the river bank, was placed in operation July 1. The 26x35 ft. structure is 94 ft. high and contains 10 large storage bins. It has been equipped with the latest type fast-handling machinery. Orin and Hod Ogle, cousins, both of Keithsburg, are owners and operators of the elevator. They will utilize river transportation to southern markets.

Paris, Ill.—The Van Zant Grain Co. has leased all elevators of the Rudy-Huston Grain Co., located at Paris, Conlogue, Dudley, Mays Station, Vermillion, and St. Bernice, Ind. The company will have its main offices here. No change will be made among elevator managers, it was announced. The new organization was receiving grain June 29. The firm consists of E. W. Van Zant and associates. Mr. Van Zant formerly was with I. N. Coolley of the Brocton Elvtr. Co.

ROOT
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Pleasant Plains, Ill.—Clifford Corr, who has held the position of manager of the Palmyra-Modesto Grain Co.'s elevator at Modesto for the last eight years, has accepted a position as assistant manager with the Hagen Grain & Milling Co. here. The latter company recently purchased the Five Point Elevator near Tallula and the elevator at Richland.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., millers, have purchased one of the two properties of the Bernet Craft Kaufman Co. from the Bluff City Milling Co. The property is known as the old mill and is located at Ash and Division Sts. Mefford Timmons has been made manager. The mill will be used exclusively for storing grain. The plant has a storage capacity of 135,000 bus. and is of modern construction with electric power.—W. B. C.

Crystal Lake, Ill.—A number of Crystal Lake residents, organized as the Crystal Lake Community Civic Com'te, will seek an injunction against odors created by the waste sewage emanating from the National Grain Yeast plant. A petition will be presented to the Circuit Court for relief. Conferences have been held with members of the com'te and officials of the Yeast Co. in an endeavor to work out a plan for eliminating the cause of the trouble.

Springfield, Ill.—Just before adjournment the legislature passed the trucking bill prepared by the motor vehicle commission. Hereafter merchants can not be forbidden by the courts to operate motor vehicles from and to their places of business and performing a service for their customers. The for hire vehicles are taken from the jurisdiction of the Commerce Commission and placed under the department of public works. Highway transport is thrown open to all without certificates of convenience and necessity, thus doing away with monopoly by big trucking concerns.

Farmer City, Ill.—W. F. Peterson has severed his connection with Schoier & Gring, and Ray McCord, who has been in Champaign for several months has taken over Mr. Peterson's duties at the elevator. Mr. Peterson, as a partner of H. C. Gring, personally, has purchased the Schoier & Gring elevator at Glen Avon (Weedman p. o.), and will operate this plant, continuing his residence here. Kent Callison of DeWitt has been appointed to the vacancy made by the transfer of Paul Miller to Seymour. Ivan Stiger, who has managed the Glen Avon plant, has been transferred to the sales department in the local plant.

Decatur, Ill.—Reconditioning work has been started on the old Hight elevator which recently was purchased by interests connected with the Illinois Soya Products Co. of Springfield. Cecil Thompson, elevator superintendent, is directing a crew that is tearing out all of the rusted machinery which will be replaced with new equipment. A dust house on the east side of the elevator is being taken down and an oil house on the property will be razed. A warehouse will be built on the property near the elevator. Many thousand dollars will be expended reconditioning the plant which will be converted into a mill for the processing of soybeans.

Sparta, Ill.—Rapid progress is being made by Ryan Construction Co. on the Horner & Wyatt designed 10,000-bu., reinforced concrete grain buying elevator of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. Unusual as a wheat buying elevator from the standpoint of construction as found in hard wheat districts, this Sparta elevator features two 2,000-bu. receiving and elevating legs, with Calumet Cups on 12-inch belts, a No. 12 grain cleaner, and a 300-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale. Grain received is dumped and elevated to a garner bin over the cleaner, run thru the cleaner and direct into the hopper scale, then elevated to bins, or run into cars. The farmer gets back the tailings from his cleaned wheat to be used as feed.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. has purchased the site of the old button factory on the river front, making it possible to rush the work of building a river elevator here, plans for which were announced in a previous issue of the Journals. Following purchase of the site original plans were altered so the local structure now will be the largest on the east bank of the Mississippi River between Rock Island and East St. Louis, with a 45,000-bu. capacity and 97 ft. high. It will be equipped with a 30-ton scale, and will be able to handle 5,000 bus. per hr. James Loftis has been elected president of the Dallas Grain & Feed Co.; W. F. Anguish, vice-pres., Waldo M. Erickson, sec'y-treas. Other members of the board are Joe R. Peasley, E. E. White, T. A. Richey and J. O. McClintock.

Galesburg, Ill.—The DeForest Feed & Seed Co. has purchased from George Dole Estate the two grain elevators located at Abingdon and St. Augustine, Ill., formerly operated by Bader & Co. at Vermont, Ill. This gives the company four grain elevators in its immediate locality, at Knoxville, where Mr. DeForest's son, LaVergne, is manager; at Abingdon and St. Augustine, all of cribbed construction. DeForest Feed & Seed Co.'s main office is at Galesburg where D. D. DeForest is the general manager and his wife, Mrs. Ruth DeForest, is book-keeper and office manager. Mr. DeForest's father, L. B. DeForest, of Oneida, is remembered well by many in the grain trade, having been in the grain business for over 55 years. D. D. DeForest has been in the business for the last 26 years, and his son, 22 years of age, for the last three years, thus the family having been engaged in the grain trade continuously over 65 years.

Decatur, Ill.—Construction of the 2,500,000-bu. addition to Elevator C of the A. E. Staley Co. and of a separate grain and soybean drier building to be served from the head house of the elevator, has been started by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. Several unusual features are incorporated in the design and engineering work done by Horner & Wyatt for this addition which consists of four rows of 12 tanks, two rows on either side of the existing storage tanks, and connected to the existing tanks in such manner as to create additional interstice bins, bringing the total of new interstice bins to 44. Conveyors or belts run over each set of the new tanks, as designed, with cross conveyors to take grain to them from the head house. Several unusual features have been engineered into the drier building also, which will use several Randolph Direct Heat Driers to give it capacity to handle 100,000 bus. per day. This house will be a combined grain cleaning and drying unit, with sufficient storage space above and below to hold 75,000 bus. of grain in the garners and keep the driers busy when men in the elevator are off duty. Only cleaned grain will pass into the drying units, and provision will be made for recirculation of a large part of the warm air to recover heat that would otherwise be vented to the outside and lost. The new tanks will be equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System which will be connected to the existing system in the old elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

William A. Gregory, Minneapolis, has been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Construction of 2,234 ft. of switch track connecting the Milwaukee railroad with the new 1,000,000-bu. soybean elevator now under construction for the Glidden Co. has been authorized. The new track will add two switch tracks to the existing five that serve the Glidden Company.

Nat C. Murray, crop authority, became associated with Jackson & Curtis as grain statistician and crop reporter July 1. He formerly was head of the government crop reporting service. He originated the present system of government crop reporting and the monthly farm price system. Until recently he was with Clement, Curtis & Co.

The concrete tanks at the Calumet Elevator, little harmed by the explosion and fire that occurred May 11, are being repaired and are expected to be in use within a month. They have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. of grain. The excavation on the new modern 1,700,000-bu. elevator that is being built to replace the burned structure, has been completed. The elevator is expected to be completed in about 6 months.

Ruins of the Calumet Elevator, smoldering for a month and a half since the fire that destroyed it and two other elevators, broke out again June 26, and firemen called to the scene fought the flames for four hours before they were subdued. The charred bones of the fifth of the 8 victims who were trapped in the explosion and fire were recovered June 14. They lay in the east end of elevator "A," operated by Rosenbaum Bros.

The annual election of the Chicago Board of Trade Post 304 of the American Legion was held July 6 in the Club Rooms of the Board and the following officers were elected: Edw. Dean, commander; Francis Drake, senior vice-commander; F. L. Beakey, junior vice-commander; Ray Gerstenberg, finance officer; Harry Paul, service officer; Fred VonHof and Col. Armin Hand, directors for two-year term. William Schwartz, John Crilly and Harry Paul, were elected as delegates to the state convention.

Vincent J. Blum, former superintendent of the Hayford Elevator, Chicago, will sail July 21 for Caracas, Venezuela, where he will superintend the government elevator for one year.

INDIANA

Greenwood, Ind.—The Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. will be dissolved.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. recently installed a Fairfield Molasses Mixer.

Martinsville, Ind.—The Morgan County Mills sustained property damage as a result of high winds June 19.

Yorktown, Ind.—Yorktown Grain Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Carlos, Ind.—Thorp & Brown recently installed a Kelly Duplex one-ton capacity feed mixer with motor drive.

Aurora, Ind.—Dearborn Mills is the name under which the former Aurora Flour & Feed Co. is now doing business.

Tell City, Ind.—Charles A. Rode was named president and general manager of the Tell City Flouring Mills recently.

Claypool, Ind.—Layer Bros. have built a new modern office attached to the elevator, with large display room.—A. E. L.

Knightstown, Ind.—W. D. Springer recently purchased the Shirley Elvtr. and is operating it as the Knightstown Elvtr.

Veedersburg, Ind.—Donald Foster is manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator, succeeding Philo Wildman who died recently.

Delphi, Ind.—Claude Chis som, 66, who for several years managed grain elevators at Radnor, Morristown and Bargersville, died recently after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elvtr. Co. has completed a new feed warehouse and a new two-story office, and now is adding six additional grain bins.—A. E. L.

Rushville, Ind.—The Rush County Mills, Rushville; Manilla Grain Co., Manilla, and Milroy Grain Co., Milroy, have been licensed under the AAA as wheat handling agents.

Galveston, Ind.—Bahler Grain & Feed Co. has discarded much of the line shafting and installed several motors providing individual drives to elevator equipment.—A. E. L.

Berne, Ind.—A. N. Sprunger, owner of the Community Exchange elevator, has completely remodeled this plant, and has installed individual motor drives and built a new office and driveway.—A. E. L.

Albany, Ind.—The Ludwig Feed & Coal Co. has opened its new feed mill. Latest type feed grinding and mixing machinery has been installed in the company's new building. Mr. Ludwig is the manager.

Granger, Ind.—The Granger Feed Mill was damaged by fire recently. Richard Virgils, manager, was burned on the hands fighting the blaze. An electric motor is believed to have started the fire in a corn cob bin.

Chesterfield, Ind.—The Chesterfield Grain Co., L. H. Biddinger, mgr., recently installed a 1½-ton Kelly-Duplex Motor Driven Mixer, and put a new floor in the main part of its elevator. It will enlarge its office in the near future.

Boone Grove, Ind.—The Boone Grove Grain Co., Cloid S. Weiler, mgr., recently installed a No. 32 Western Gyrating Warehouse Separator. This is one of the best equipped houses in Northern Indiana and is doing a good business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—G. A. (Dick) Pritchard, C. C. Major and H. R. Moon have formed the Indianapolis Grain Co., Inc., consignment service, with offices in the Board of Trade building. Mr. Pritchard served as president and a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n during 1937-38. His partners in the new firm are also well known to the grain trade. The firm is a new member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Goshen, Ind.—The Farm Buro's new warehouse and mill are being rushed to completion in time to handle this year's crop. The old mill in the northwest corner of the building will be kept in operation until the new mill is ready to go. The new warehouse contains a number of grain storage bins and office. New equipment for the mill includes a 60-h.p. hammermill; corn sheller and cleaner; two elevator legs; a truck scale and dump pit.

Indianapolis, Ind.—J. T. Jeffers of the Bushrod Grain Co. sent the first car of new wheat to the Indianapolis market. Its weight was 58 lbs., tested 13.3 per cent moisture and graded No. 2 red winter. It sold for 67½¢ per bu., f.o.b. Bushrod. The Lew Hill Grain Co. handled the transaction.

Rushville, Ind.—The Harold Reeves Mill on June 17 was damaged badly by fire which started in the upper part of the elevator section from an overheated belt, and quickly spread downward. In addition to the fire damage, other loss was incurred by water and smoke, a quantity of grain, flour and meal being ruined by smoke.

Wolcott, Ind.—The Wolcott Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Seafield have been sold to Wayne Durbin of Star City. The local elevator has been leased by Vernon Guingrich from Mr. Durbin and will be known as the Guingrich Elevator. The Seafield will be managed by Carl Sell and will continue under the same name. Mr. Guingrich has been employed for the last several years at the local elevator and Mr. Sell at the Seafield Elevator for the past 13 years. Both, therefore, are well known in the community and especially fitted to carry on the business. Elmer and Charles Martin, the former owners of the Wolcott Grain Co., have been in business here for the last 35 years.

IOWA

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. recently bot a new 20-ton scale.

Toledo, Ia.—The Central Iowa Grain Co. has amended its articles of incorporation.

Lanyon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. widened its driveway and lengthened the truck dump.

Washington, Ia.—William Whiting, 78, retired elevator operator, died June 25 after an illness of several years.

Heppburn, Ia.—Joe Van Buskirk of Shenandoah is manager of the local elevator which is open for business.

Atkins, Ia.—Piper Gr. & Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Jamaica, Ia.—G. R. Clark & Son recently installed a Hart-Carter Cleaner, a 20-ton Sowweigh Scale and new Calumet Buckets.

Gowrie, Ia.—The Johnson Lumber Co. elevator has been built 17 ft. higher, facilitating loading operations at the plant.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgter Grain Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex No. 2, one-ton capacity Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Akron, Ia.—H. Ross of the Ross Grain Co. recently joined the benedict class. We wish him success in his new venture.—A. G. T.

Charles City, Ia.—The L. C. Bolson Feed Co. has opened at a new location in the Winterink building. Elmer Sutton is the local manager.

Kinross, Ia.—R. A. Fischer has installed a new Atlas Belt, Calumet Cups, and a set of Howell Improved Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Harcourt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has improved its driveway with the installation of a set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Emmettsburg, Ia.—A Howell Combination Feeder, Scalper and Magnetic Separator has been added to the equipment of the Kerber Feed Mill.

Doon, Ia.—Fred Kahlen, manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s local plant for the last five years, was retired from active service on pension July 1.

Riverside, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. (hdqtrs. Cedar Rapids) will build an addition to its plant to provide 40,000 to 50,000 bus. storage.—A. G. T.

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting when a net gain of \$12,000 over previous year's business was reported.—Art Torkelson.

Lamoni, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Co. has installed a new 20-ton 34-ft. platform scale, with concrete deck and equipped with type registering beam.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Tuttle Coal & Feed Co. in West Des Moines has installed a new hammermill. To provide additional space the firm has leased the building just north of its present location and remodeled it for grain storage use.

Albert City, Ia.—Additional pit facilities are being provided and other repairs made for the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Iberson Co. is doing the work.

Ireton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, with registering beam. The scale room was enlarged and the driveway rebuilt.

Blairsburg, Ia.—The office of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has been moved and is being remodeled. A new 24-ft. scale is being installed. Jack Weiss is manager.

Centerville, Ia.—The Standard Soy Bean Mills will build a 250,000-bu. storage plant south of its present building. Present storage capacity of the plant is approximately 100,000 bus.

Aredale, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society sponsored a program June 23 at which music, kittenball game and free ice cream and cookies were the chief attractions.—A. G. T.

Waukeee, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed a new warehouse. It is of sheet iron construction. Eldon Anderson is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Goldfield, Ia.—Arthur Beisell is managing the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at the present time as no manager has been appointed since the death of D. H. Keith early this year. Glen Darland is the helper.

Hawkeye, Ia.—Walter C. Robinson has succeeded Ed Fuller as active manager of the Farmers Elvtr. He has been sec'y-treas. of the elevator since 1923. Herman Smith and Harold Curtis will continue as assistants.

Whittemore, Ia.—Two legs will be installed at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s plant, using Winters Head Drives, electric motors, Calumet Buckets, two Strong-Scott Dumps. Other repairs are being made by the T. E. Iberson Co.

LeMars, Ia.—Peter J. Kaiser, 63, died June 2, of a complication of ailments. He formerly conducted the Atlas elevator at Struble, and for a number of years was traveling auditor for the King elevators in South Dakota.—L. A. G.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Waterloo Soy Bean Processing Co. recently let a contract for the construction of eight storage tanks. They will be 106 ft. high and 20 ft. in diameter. Chalmers and Borton have the contract.—Art Torkelson.

Lavinia, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. recently moved one of its two elevators here a distance of 600 ft. to a position beside the other and will operate them as one plant, a total capacity of 80,000 bus. Vic Reidmiller is manager. The elevator moved weighed 75 tons.

Bellevue, Ia.—E. S. Dyas & Sons are installing a new burr-type grinder with two electric motors at their feed plant. New grain elevators and new bins on the upper floors are being installed as well as an outside dump chute leading to elevators in the basement.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Potgter Grain Co. has installed new grain unloading equipment at its local elevator and at its plants at Steamboat Rock, Ellsworth and Eagle Grove. The company's local office is being remodeled and a new mixer installed at the elevator.

McNally (Ireton p. o.), Ia.—Oran and David Schuetz have purchased jointly the assets of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. They will make some improvements and David Schuetz will continue to manage the business. Both men have been identified with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for many years.

Dows, Ia.—Plans for the construction of a new feed mill adjoining the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. elevator have been changed and the new mill is being built across the street from the present plant. The new structure will be 66x24 ft., the center 24 ft. to be of two-story construction. George Todd has the contract for construction.

Schaller, Ia.—Carl Oelrich, present manager of the Farmers Elevator at Armstrong, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co. here. He will assume his new duties in an active way as soon as his successor will relieve him at Armstrong. Previous to his Armstrong position he managed the Farmers Elevator at Orange City.—Art Torkelson.

Oyens, Ia.—Rebuilding of the two sets of elevator buildings by the Oyens Co-operative Co., of the Plymouth Milling Co. elevator, recently purchased, has started. The T. E. Iberson Co. has the contract. The driveway and office are being taken down; a new driveway will be constructed and new coal sheds built. All buildings will be given a coat of paint.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—The Crystal Farmers Ass'n elevator and lumber yard was sold recently to Henry Meyer of Estherville. Harry Grubbs had been operating the business and as a token of appreciation for his faithfulness during the time he had served as manager the former owners presented him with a gift of \$150. He will take a vacation, visiting the San Francisco World's Fair.

Des Moines, Ia.—All officers and directors of the Des Moines Board of Trade were re-elected at the recent annual election of the Exchange. J. D. Kent, general manager of the Inland Milling Co., continues as president and A. V. Tischer, the sec'y, chief inspector and weighmaster. Directors include the following: M. S. Stokely, Guy Grimes, J. C. Lake, George Sands, and Charles Tussing.

Dysart, Ia.—Lynn Kaerle of Van Horne was appointed manager of the Tama Benton Grain Co. succeeding Nic Hansen, deceased. He has been associated with his Dad in the grain business the past eight years. He makes the fourth manager of the Tama Benton Co. since it started. W. W. Milne was manager from 1912 to 1914, Pete Jensen 1914 to 1936 (when he passed away), Nick Hansen 1936 to 1939.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Rockwell City, Ia.—C. T. Hinton, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, was seriously burned late the afternoon of July 3 when lightning struck the tile elevator, ran down the building breaking several windows, burning out motors and setting fire to Hinton's clothing, which was burned from his body. He was quickly removed to Lutheran Hospital in Fort Dodge. The elevator was badly damaged altho the fire kindled by the bolt was quickly extinguished. Carl Harrison and Paul Reidmiller of Lavinia, truckers who were unloading grain from Harrison's truck at the time the bolt struck, were burned about the back, head and arms, Harrison being removed to a Lake City hospital.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. Frank Leathers, sales manager of Swift & Co.'s soybean mill at Champaign, Ill., has been appointed general manager of the new Swift soybean crushing plant soon to be constructed here. Mr. Leathers has had considerable training for his new work having spent four years at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, later going with Marshall Seed Co., Marshall, Mo.; Purina Mills, St. Louis, and owned his own feed business at El Dorado, Ark., joining Swift & Co. in 1928 in their animal feed department. In 1937 he was made sales manager of the soybean department at Champaign. In addition to handling operating problems at the plant, Mr. Leathers will supervise the sale of soybean oil meal.

Sac City, Ia.—Leo Williams, owner of the Williams Milling Co., is building a 12,000-bu. capacity elevator, the Younglove Const. Co. having the contract. The site of the building is east of the old light plant building recently purchased by Mr. Williams, which is to be remodeled and refinished so that it will have a storage capacity of about 25,000 bus., a total for the two buildings of 37,000 bus. The new addition will be 27x47 ft. and 65 ft. high. A new scale will be installed there with a 34x9 ft. platform, dial reading type with printomatic feature. The west half of the old building is being remodeled for storing and mixing grains; the east half will be used for grain storage only. The new elevator will be ready for use by Aug. 15.

KANSAS

Mankato, Kan.—O. E. Loomis is building an elevator on the Missouri Pacific right-of-way.

Larned, Kan.—C. Thomas of Hugoton is in charge of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Lightning did some damage to the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. plant on June 25.

Leona, Kan.—The Doniphan County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator has been reshelved and repaired.

Osage City, Kan.—Three new electric motors have replaced the gasoline engines in use by the Osage Produce Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A slight electrical damage loss in the George E. Gano Grain Corporation plant occurred on June 19.

Ryus, Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co.'s local elevator has been repaired and put in readiness for handling the season's grain.

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Leavenworth, Kan.—O. P. Baker, former owner of the Phillips Grain Co. (Phillips, Neb.), is operating Wolcott & Lincoln's local elevator.

Russell, Kan.—The reinforced concrete grain storage tanks of the Russell Milling Co. are being waterproofed and heat protected by the Guntex process being applied by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Balta (Russell p.o.), Kan.—The reinforced concrete local elevator of the Russell Milling Co. is being improved and protected with application of the Guntex preservative process by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Satanta, Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co. elevator and the Security Elvtr. Co. elevator, which have been closed for two years have been repaired and remodeled and are now open for business. Repairs were made also at the Farmers Elvtr. & Mdse. Co. plant.

Sedan, Kan.—The Casement Grain Co. recently constructed a 7,000-bu. elevator, equipped with a dump pit and 30-ton, 34 ft. scale. Andrew Johnson of Elgin is leasing the elevator during the wheat season. Manley Casement is owner of the Casement Grain Co.

Elkhart, Kan.—Gamble Bros. Elevator has been made ready for operation and will be reopened after having been closed for the last two years. Mr. Shelby and Wayne Gamble will be in charge of the elevator and Roy Simmons will assist at the elevator.

Elkhart, Kan.—The Elkhart Mill and elevator were destroyed by fire the night of June 19, the loss being estimated at between \$25,000 and \$50,000. Oil drums exploded during the fire endangering those near by. The brick office building near the mill was not burned. The plant was owned and operated by J. E. Heintz.

Marysville, Kan.—Fritz Lindbloom, former Irving elevator operator, is in charge of the new business Fred Forst is operating under the name of the Forst Seed & Grain Co. Mr. Forst recently bought the Marysville elevator as previously reported by the Journals. He will continue to operate his seed store on North Seventh street.

Hays, Kan.—Roy L. Ward, manager of the Hays City Flour Mills, owned by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., has resigned his position effective Aug. 1, because of ill health. Mr. Ward has been manager of the mill and other properties consisting of elevators here and at other points along the Union Pacific railroad in Kansas for 19 years.

Crystal Springs, Kan.—The Wolcott & Lincoln elevator burned to the ground June 18, with 15,000 bus. of new wheat it contained. It is believed the blaze originated from an overheated bearing in the engine room, Mgr. Jimmy Crow stated. The wooden structure had been covered with galvanized iron recently. It was filled to capacity with new wheat. In addition to the 15,000 bus. that burned in the structure, 2,000 bus. in a box car near the elevator also burned. The elevator and its contents were fully insured.

Windstorms in Kansas damaged many elevators in June. Among those reporting losses were the following: Kansas Milling Co., Anadover; Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Clay Center; Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. & Shipping Ass'n, Kirwin; E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., Bogue; Robinson Milling Co., Brownell; Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., Buhler; Robinson Elvtr. Co., Clayton; Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co., Glasco; J. H. Salley Co., Liberal; Goffe-Carkener, Inc., McCracken; Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co., McCracken; Robinson Elvtr. Co., Voda.

McPherson, Kan.—The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co. is receiving new wheat into the 95,000-bu. addition to its 200,000-bu. elevator, which was designed by Horner & Wyatt, and built by Ryan Construction Co. The addition consists of four concrete tanks and five intersticke bins, with screw conveyors at top and bottom to connect with elevating machinery in the company's elevator.

KENTUCKY

Winchester, Ky.—E. F. Kinnaird recently was appointed manager of the Winchester Roller Mills.

Lexington, Ky.—Sterling T. Chase, for the last 7 years connected with the Lawrenceburg, Ind., roller mills, has succeeded E. F. Kinnaird as general manager of the Lexington Roller Mills.

Cynthia, Ky.—B. A. Plummer of this city and Joe V. Hedges of Republican Pike, have bot the Crescent Mill property, taking possession July 10, and will continue the flour, feed and coal business.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Maryland court of appeals decided unanimously that the Maryland fair trade act is constitutional. The act, passed in 1935, permits manufacturers to enter into agreements to fix minimum retail prices in retail distribution.

MICHIGAN

Stockbridge, Mich.—The E. B. Stiles Elevator has been sold to Livermore & Crandall of New Haven.

Pigeon, Mich.—Henry Clabuesch has resigned as manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n, after 20 years' service in that capacity, and will retire from active business.

Iona, Mich.—Thieves ripped thru a screen on the auxiliary warehouse window of the Valley City Milling Co. the night of June 28, escaping with \$13 and overlooking \$10 in the till according to J. A. Porter, vice-pres. of the company.

Eureka, Mich.—A Superior Cleaner and Blue Streak Corn Cracker has been added to the Gower's Elvtr. equipment. A canopy has been extended over the pits and an overhead dust box has been built. Work was done by James Medcalf. J. O. Gower is owner of the elevator.

Fairgrove, Mich.—The Fairgrove Elevator July 1 completed construction of a 75,000-bu. addition to its plant, to be used for grain storage. Today's faster farming methods necessitated the increased facilities in order to handle the more concentrated grain receipts, Edward W. Aymer, elevator manager, stated.

Lennon, Mich.—Safe crackers broke into the Welch Bean & Grain Co. elevator and the Chapman Elevator early the morning of June 23, escaping with \$350 taken from the Welch Co. and \$10 from the Chapman Elevator. Both elevators were entered by breaking windows in the main offices and both safes were either "jimmied" or blasted open.

Pigeon, Mich.—Following the modern trend in progressive farming many Thumb District farmers have erected private elevators in which to store their crops of grain and beans, pending sale at suitable prices. Theo Leipprandt, four miles north of Pigeon, is building on his farm a 4,500-bu. elevator which has 13 overhead bins. A fanning mill located in one of the bins cleans the grain. When his elevator is completed Leipprandt plans to install a hammermill and grind his own chop.

Vassar, Mich.—Frank Miller, former Caro and Vassar resident who would have been 101 years of age had he lived until July 29, passed away June 21 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Glen Shipman in Kalamazoo. Mr. Miller, in 1873 came to Vassar with a brother and established the Miller Grain Co., in which he maintained an interest until his death. He retired from active service at the age of 80 years. In 1878 he moved to Caro where he built an elevator which he operated for a number of years. He was the first elevator man in the county to pay farmers cash for their grain. The family was known for its longevity, his father living to be 96, and five brothers and a sister lived over 80 years. Mr. Miller is said to have established the first electric lighting system in Caro and, with his brother, built the first opera house in Vassar in 1879.

Albion, Mich.—The Earl J. Young Elevator held a housewarming on Saturday, June 10, the occasion being the opening of its new feed plant. Free prizes were awarded during the day. The new plant has been equipped with all modern feed grinding and mixing machinery, included being a cold molasses mixing system, elevators, conveyors, and Fairbanks-Falk Gear Reduction Unit, installed by White Sales Corp.

MINNESOTA

Nassau, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. voted to extend its charter another 20-year period.

Mapleton, Minn.—Frank Bros. have added a Howell Sack Elevator to their feed plant equipment.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its incorporation for a period of 25 years.

Gonwick, Minn.—The Gonwick Grain Co. reported its property damaged June 17 by high winds.

Adrian, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has closed its local elevator. J. J. Landsteiner was manager.

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has added a Gerber Double Distributor to its plant equipment.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Southern Minnesota Elvtr. Managers Ass'n held a meeting June 8 at the Community Clubhouse.

Hayfield, Minn.—Burnham G. Nemitz reopened the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. July 1, of which he is now manager.

Plainview, Minn.—C. E. Richmond, 71, elevator operator here for many years and well known in the grain trade, died suddenly June 8.

Franklin, Minn.—Frank Adamek, formerly head miller with H. E. Ervin Co., St. Cloud, is operating the 100-bbl. mill here which he purchased recently.

Crookston, Minn.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Co. has awarded the contract for construction of its new 44,000-bu. capacity elevator to J. H. Fisch Co.

Rushmore, Minn.—Frank Johnson, for 27 years manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator, has resigned. Lloyd Greig has been named to succeed him.

New Ulm, Minn.—E. C. Veeck, president of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., who underwent a preliminary major operation at Rochester recently, is making favorable progress.

Huntley, Minn.—The new addition to the local elevator, which will be used as a feed mill, has been completed. Other improvements are being made at the elevator.

Grove City, Minn.—Herbert Johnson, Cecil Adams and George Kohen of Moorhead recently purchased the local elevator. Mr. Kohen will be in active charge of the business.

Glyndon, Minn.—The new Clay Center Co-operative Ass'n has completed plans for its new 40,000-bu. elevator, construction of which it is hoped to have completed by July 26.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Preliminary plans for the 1939 convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to be held here Oct. 2 and 3 include a grain grading school, which may be staged Oct. 1.

Stewartville, Minn.—The new plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been improved with the installation of two Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drives and Fairbanks-Morse Motors.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

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MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems.
5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require grain storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.

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Take the Guess Out of Your Test!

Fill your test bucket as recommended by Federal & State Grain Inspectors, by using an Anchor Grain Testing Hopper. Fills either a one or two quart bucket, allowing proper overflow. Approved by state and federal inspectors. Complies with all Agriculture regulations.

Hopper and cut-off valve are solid, heavy BRASS, fitted to a substantial stand. A fine piece of equipment. Easy to adjust and install. Order one today: Price f.o.b. your elevator \$7.50, including FREE Strike-off stick.

CLIFFORD FEARS, MFR.
832 Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has sufficient stock subscribed to purchase or build an elevator here according to announcement made by the com'ite in charge of organizing the company.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—Leon Ostlund, formerly assistant manager at the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. elevator at Rothsay, has accepted a similar position with the Pelican Rapids Co-operative Warehouse Ass'n.

Angus, Minn.—The Angus Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its feed plant equipment with the installation of a Diamond Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. direct connected motors. A Howell Perfection Feeder, Scalper and Magnetic Separator, Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups.

Beltrami, Minn.—Palmer Tuveng, former Fosston resident, recently selected by the newly organized Beltrami Farmers Co-operative Ass'n as manager of its elevator, July 1 opened the company's elevator recently purchased from Carl O. Lekve. Over 100 farmers in the area are stockholders in the new venture.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Under construction for the Atkinson Milling Co. is 500,000 bus. additional storage space in 10 reinforced concrete tanks in 18 interstice bins being added to the company's existing elevator by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. Machinery being added consists of belt conveyors at the top and bottom.

Ada, Minn.—The Ada Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for extensive improvements in its plant. A new Fairbanks 20-ton Dump scale, fitted with Strong-Scott Air Dump, will be installed in the driveway. New boot tanks and complete new leg equipment is being provided. Motor power will be used.

Starbuck, Minn.—When fire destroyed the Starbuck Mill on June 14, Paul Boenig, son of Otto Boenig, owner of the plant, had a narrow escape when trapped in the cupola by flames. He had gone there in an attempt to extinguish the fire, and his efforts in vain, was attempting to return to the ground when he found the entire shaft in flames. Groping his way to a window, he succeeded in crawling thru onto the roof. A 70-ft. ladder was raised to rescue him from his perilous position.

Royalton, Minn.—William F. Ahlbrecht, grain dealer, and Mrs. Ahlbrecht recently made a gift of a tract of land in Sheridan County to the North Dakota Children's Home Society. The home, located at Fargo, is an institution for the care of homeless children and is supported entirely by donations. In addition Mr. and Mrs. Ahlbrecht ordered a \$10 consignment of flour sent to the home. Mr. Ahlbrecht formerly served as commissioner in Sheridan County. Before coming to Royalton he was engaged in the grain business at Denhoff.

Red Wing, Minn.—Fred Seebach, manager of the local plant of the Fleischmann Malting Co., has been made manager of the company's plant in Minneapolis. He will continue his home here, however, until he completes his term of office as mayor, which office he holds. Louis W. Nordly succeeds him as manager of the local plant.

Wheaton, Minn.—Local elevators are making improvements. The Farmers' Elevator is raising the roof of its elevator to get more clearance. The Appleset Bros. are doing the work. A new three-compartment coal shed was recently completed at the Monarch Elevator. A new pump was installed in the elevator as well as a longer scale and hoist.

Doran, Minn.—The Kent-Doran Grain Co. has started construction of its feed mill and elevator here. A hammermill and feed mixer will be installed, the mill's working capacity to be from 8,000 to 10,000 lbs. per hr. Steve Chipera is contractor in charge of the mill construction, and the 25,000-bu. capacity elevator is being built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Worthington, Minn.—Southern Minnesota Managers' Ass'n held its annual picnic at Chautauqua Park July 9. Grain men from southwestern Minnesota and nearby points in Iowa and South Dakota were present with their families. Following the business meeting a program was given with Asher Howard of Minneapolis as guest speaker. Free ice cream and coffee were provided by the Ass'n.

Dunnell, Minn.—The Dunnell Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has moved its 30x30-ft. 65-ft. high elevator 300 ft. across three tracks to a location adjoining its elevator that houses its office. The elevator will be covered with sheet metal and a modernly equipped elevator leg will be installed. A catwalk will be built between the two elevators, which have a joint capacity of 45,000 bus. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

MISSOURI

Jasper, Mo.—The R. R. Carter Elvtr. Co. reported damages sustained at its plant as the result of high winds June 14.

Lentner, Mo.—James Newton Wingate, 61, formerly in the feed business here, died of a heart attack June 28.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Mo.—The old Galesburg mill, a soybean mill, has been sold to the Factory Funds, Inc., of Kansas City, who held a mortgage on it.—P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson celebrated their golden wedding anniversary June 23. Mr. Johnson was the first manager of Mill "B" for the Scott County Milling Co., taking charge of the mill when it was built.—P. J. P.

California, Mo.—A short circuit in the leads to a generator caused a small electrical loss in Kuhlman-Meyer Milling Co. plant recently.

Buckner, Mo.—Rex Hedrick has remodeled the elevator he operates under his own name. He is credited with having one of the handsomest elevator offices in the state.

Clinton, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator of which W. S. Herring is manager, has installed new screens to remove rye from wheat, and made other improvements about the plant.

Columbia, Mo.—Boone County Milling & Elvtr. Co. elected the following officers at its recent annual meeting: C. B. Bowling, pres.; W. H. Guitar, vice-pres.; Emma Adcock Reid, sec'y-treas.—P. J. P.

Butler, Mo.—Marion F. Arnold, proprietor of the Arnold Feed Store & Mill, has installed an automatic truck lift at the elevator and warehouse on the Missouri Pacific tracks. At the mill on West Dakota St. Mr. Arnold has substituted a 50-h.p. engine for the 40-h.p. one he has had in use.

Higginsville, Mo.—There are no changes in the state trucking law. After the defeat of H. B. 93, S. B. 62 and H. B. 212, H. B. 211 was passed by the House. The Senate slightly amended this bill and when it was returned to the House to be voted on with the amendments, it died on the calendar without being passed.

Farley, Mo.—The Farley Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n's new elevator has been completed and is in operation. The old structure, with the exception of a reinforced concrete and fireproof 20,000-bu. storage tank, was torn down, the new 100,000-bu. fireproof plant replacing it. There are seven storage bins in the storage tanks and ten bins in the head house. The elevator will work day and night during the rush season.

Higginsville, Mo.—New members enrolled by the Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n recently include the following firms: Fuller-Woolridge Commission Co., St. Louis; M. F. A. Co-operative Ass'n, Tipton; Tarkio Elvtr. Co., Tarkio; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, No. 126, Spikard; Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc., Carthage; Farmers Grain Co., Butler; Mendon Elvtr., Mendon; Clarence Roller Mills, Clarence; Vandalia Farmers Elvtr. & Supply, Vandalia; Kelso Seed Co., Pittsburg, Kan.; Stratton Grain Co., St. Joseph.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

Jefferson, Mo.—Altho the state legislature has seen fit to defeat Senate Bill 62 which was designed to regulate trucker merchants, other bills are pending which may help to limit the activities of gypsy merchants. The proposed law would double the license fees on all trucks and also put the trucker merchants under the public service commission. If the grain dealers of the state would be more active in appealing to state representatives in the state legislature, the lawmakers would surely give more serious consideration to regulating the tricky truckers.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

George H. Miller, 53, an employee of the Goffe & Carkener Grain Co. for 26 years, died July 2.—P. J. P.

The M. F. A. Grain & Feed Co. has moved its offices from the Dwight building to the Board of Trade building. Frank Farnan is head of the company.

Dr. W. C. Tully, formerly manager of the special products division of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y., is now director of research for Nutrena Mills, Inc., Kansas City.

The Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co. has made application for a change in representation of all of the Kansas City Board of Trade memberships of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. which company it replaces, to the new firm, effective July 1.

Kansas City Board of Trade members July 3 adopted a change in exchange rules making a charge of $\frac{1}{2}c$ a bu. on grain shipped to this market direct for storage and an additional $\frac{1}{2}c$ charge when the shipper elects to obtain a federal loan through the firm placing the grain in store. A copy of the amendment appeared in the June 28 issue of the Journals, page 532.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER

The State Grain Inspection Dept. found it necessary to hire additional persons to handle the rush of grain being brot to the St. Joseph market. June 26 receipts numbered 296 cars, a new record for the early part of the season. Elevator storage capacity here is 10,462,000 bus. of which $9\frac{1}{2}$ million bus. storage room still was available June 27.

1939 Model Improved Gerber Double Distributor

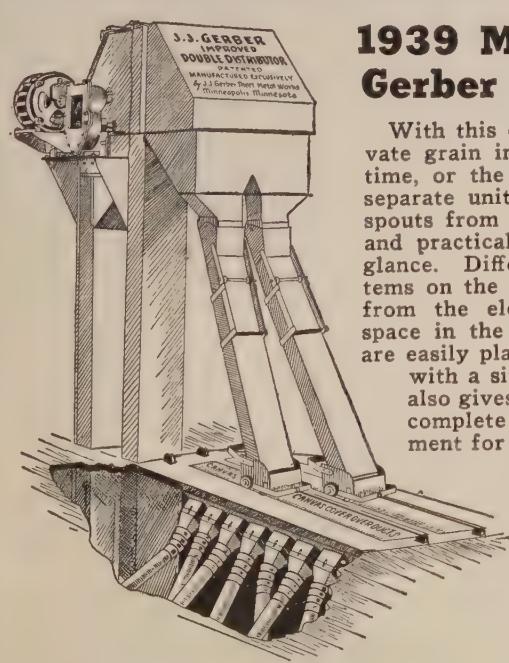
With this device both legs can be used to elevate grain into a single bin or car at the same time, or the individual legs can be operated as separate units. It eliminates a complete set of spouts from the distributor to the bins. Simple and practical . . . its value is appreciated at a glance. Different from kindred distributing systems on the market, it operates horizontally out from the elevator's legs, occupying a narrow space in the cupola, and the telescoping spouts are easily placed in position from the work floor with a single movement of a windlass, which also gives the bin position. It is manufactured complete with all necessary operating equipment for any desired elevating capacity.

Also made for single, triple and four stands of elevator legs.

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J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works

Minneapolis, Minn.



The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Judge J. W. Buffington, recently appointed Warehouse Commissioner of Missouri, was a recent visitor at St. Joseph, inspecting the local office of his department.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Stratton Grain Co.'s \$100,000 bond to operate the Union Terminal Railway elevator for public storage of grain was canceled June 30 by Judge Wilcox in circuit court upon application of the grain company, which no longer uses the elevator.

The 2,500,000-bu. elevator in the Union Terminal district operated for a number of years by Bartlett-Frazier Co., and more recently as an additional house by Stratton Grain Co., was made ready for July 1st occupancy by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. The elevator is located about 100 yards from the Missouri River. J. L. Frederick is local manager for the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., and has been joined by Loren A. Brown, recently elected a member of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange on transfer from Ernest Lieber.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—E. T. Pettersen, Cargill, Inc., St. Louis, has been transferred here to take charge of the Montana Central Line of Elevators for Cargill, Inc.

Belt, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Montana Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, taking possession June 22. Grain stocks of the Montana Elvtr. Co. have been removed.

NEBRASKA

Beatrice, Neb.—Woodson Davis will open a grain office here.

Monroe, Neb.—The Monroe Grain Co. has completed installation of new equipment.

Ruskin, Neb.—The Ruskin Grain Co. reported its property was damaged by high winds June 20.

Chadron, Neb.—The Chadron Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a new automatic teletype sending and receiving set.

Overton, Neb.—J. O. Garner of Gibbon is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, reopened recently for business.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Yowell Grain Co. sustained damages at its local elevator and its plant at Loomis as the result of high winds in June.

Lincoln, Neb.—The state board of equalization decided July 7 that grain stored in warehouses will be taxable in the county in which the owner resides.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills recently completed the installation of a new automatic synchronizing 350-h.p. motor which replaces the 100-h.p. and 250-h.p. motors in the mill.

Cambridge, Neb.—Robert H. Rankin, senior member of Rankin Bros., died June 26 after an illness of four years. Mr. Rankin was 81 years old and a pioneer in the grain trade. The present firm was established in 1884.

Brainard, Neb.—Emil Peltz, 54, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died suddenly June 29 of a heart attack. Mr. Peltz had been in the grain and lumber business over 30 years, first at Abie, then at Brainard, and for the last few years as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Deshler, Neb.—The Citizens Lumber & Supply Co. of Chester has purchased the Farmers Elevator, thus becoming owner of both local elevators. The company also owns elevators at Chester, Hebron and Gilead. Art Grueber of Byron will manage the newly acquired house here.

Fairbury, Neb.—At a meeting at Fairbury, held recently to promote soybean growing, E. H. Weerts, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, announced it was hoped farmers would plant enough soybeans to justify installing a crushing plant in the area within the next year. Counties most affected by this movement are Republic, Washington and Marshall.

Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY WICHITA OMAHA

Verdon, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City has bought Falls City Grain Co.'s scale and elevator site. M. M. Hendricks is manager of the Verdon business and will buy grain again this year as he has in the past.

Silver Creek, Neb.—E. H. Hoare of Monroe is the new manager at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, taking the place of W. F. Peacock, manager for the last two years, who will take a much-needed rest because of recent illness. Mr. Hoare formerly managed the Farmers Elevator at Monroe but has been farming this year. He will move his family here late in August.

Chester, Neb.—The Citizens' Lumber & Supply Co. recently added a feed room and improved the driveway at its local elevator. At its general office here a Jaden DeLuxe Cooling Unit has been installed which, D. A. Cramer, manager, explains keeps away that "washed out feeling" at the end of a 16 hr. day in the busy season, thus proving most worth while. The company during the past year has improved the driveways at its Deshler and Hebron plants also.

Lincoln, Neb.—The railway commission has issued licenses to conduct a public warehouse to the following applicants: Carpenter Grain Co., Hampton; B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo., elevators at Bloomington, Shickley, Mead, Doniphan, Burr, Martland, Wilsonville, Hendley, Lebanon, Maynard, Syracuse, Murray, Paul, Brownville, Barney, Bladen, Duncan and Friend, Neb.; Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n of Madison; H. T. Ingalls' Sons, Cairo, elevators at Cairo, St. Michael and Kearney; The Crete Mills, Crete; R. L. Thompson, Gresham; Smithfield Grain Co., Smithfield; Dayton Dorn, Big Spring; William Burk & Son, Hickman; Dannen Grain & Milling Co., St. Joseph, Rulo and Elk Creek; Fremont Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n; Kassik Mill & Elvtr. Co., Milligan; Geneva Milling Co., Geneva and the Danbury Co-operative Equity Exchange of Danbury.

OMAHA LETTER

An addition for storage will be built to the Omar, Inc., flour mills at Omaha. Parsons Const. Co. has the general contract. The addition will be five-story with basement, 21x90 ft., concrete, frame and block construction.

Henry Schomer, 54, Council Bluffs, foreman of the grain elevator at the Allied Mills, Omaha, was suffocated the morning of June 26 when he fell into a bin of soybean meal. Schomer fell about 20 ft. A workman noted his absence and notified other workmen.—L. A. G.

Construction under way on the 12 concrete circular storage tanks for soybeans at the Allied Mills plant at Omaha is well under way, and expected to be completed within 60 days. Each of the new tanks will hold approximately 15,000 bus. Ryan Construction Co. has the contract, building permit for which was issued for \$36,000. Leo T. Murphy is manager of the plant.

NEW ENGLAND

Woburn, Mass.—During a fire at the 2½-story Jaquith Co.'s grain mill located along the Boston & Maine Railroad tracks late June 18, tons of grain and debris, suddenly released when the side of the building blew out, buried a Woburn fireman, Jeremiah Donovan, for several minutes. He was rescued by a fellow fireman who dug him out and rushed him to the Choate Memorial Hospital where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. The fire loss included more than 100 tons of oats stored in the burned structure, and amounted to several thousands of dollars.

NEW YORK

South New Berlin, N. Y.—The Clayton Sisson feed and grain storage building was destroyed by fire June 11. An acetylene torch started the blaze.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Contract for the new \$2,000,000 cereal plant which General Mills, Inc., is erecting here has been let to Charles H. Wing Co. The building is to be finished this fall.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The National Hay Ass'n, Inc., and the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold a joint convention July 26 and 27 in Buffalo, the Statler Hotel to be convention headquarters. Members are urged to plan to be present.

New York, N. Y.—W. V. Dickinson & Co., Inc., are now representing the Collin County Mill & Elvtr. Co., McKinney, Tex., in this area.

Evans Mills, N. Y.—H. G. Haas & Son Milling Corp. has been chartered to conduct a business in grains, feeds, etc.; capital stock, \$50,000, \$100 par value. Directors are Rover V. and Mildred H. Haas, Evans Mills, and Albert G. Baltz, La Fargeville.

NORTH DAKOTA

Rolla, N. D.—The Elliott elevator was damaged when lightning struck its cupola recently.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Midwest Feed & Produce Co. reported a small loss resulting from high winds in June.

Sharon, N. D.—The Sharon Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently bot one of the local Cargill, Inc., elevators.

Lankin, N. D.—A co-operative grain marketing agency has been formed here with more than 100 signed for membership.

Park River, N. D.—A co-operative elevator concern is in the process of formation here with Oscar P. Stromli as chairman of the temporary set-up.

Baker, N. D.—A new Superior Terminal Four Grain Cleaner is being installed for the National Atlas Elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co. New dust houses are being provided.

Hazelton, N. D.—L. W. Berkholz has sold his elevator here to the Farmers Union. More than 150 farmers of the Hazelton community have agreed to take stock in the elevator.

Richardton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. on July 1 took over the property of the Richardson Milling Co. which it purchased some time ago, as previously reported in the Journals.

Dunning (Maxbass p. o.), N. D.—Howard I. Henry and his father, Bert Henry, both of Westhope, have purchased the National Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and will take possession July 15.

Valley City, N. D.—Our annual meeting was held on June 20. All the old board members were re-elected and C. M. Smead was retained as manager.—J. A. Anderson, sec'y, Berea Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Dayton, N. D.—A new 12,000-bu. annex is being built for the Monarch Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. This annex will be built adjacent to the owner's present elevator and will be fitted with conveying equipment operated by motor power for handling the grain to and from this annex.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota has listed several meetings for July and invites elevator managers, solicitors, superintendents, boards of directors, commission company officials, line company managers and officials, and all other interested persons engaged in the grain business in the state to attend. All meetings will be called for 8 o'clock p. m. on the day set. The meetings are listed as follows: New England, July 6; Dickinson, July 7; Minot, July 11; Williston, July 13; Bismarck, July 17; Washburn, July 18; Jamestown, July 19; Fargo, July 20; Grand Forks, July 21; Grafton, July 24; Devils Lake, July 25. These meetings are called to reach a better understanding between various competing elevator companies and for the purpose of forming an organization where a round table discussion may be had as often as possible. Each unit may be called the North Dakota Grain Marketing Council with the proper officials to conduct a meeting. Subjects to be discussed will be limited to competition, government requirements, trade practices and any other topic pertaining solely to the proper conduct and operation of a country elevator or warehouse. No soliciting will be condoned at these meetings and the Ass'n sec'y will be the judge of pertinent questions and issues.—C. H. Conaway, sec'y.

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OHIO

Wooster, O.—Soy Bean Processing Co. has installed a new style "Sidney" Manlift.

Williamsport, O.—The Heffner Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by wind early in June.

Galion, O.—The Galion Equity Exchange sustained a small loss during high winds recently.

Okolona, O.—Okolona Grain Co. bought an Eureka Arc-Weld Mixer from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n has installed a new grain cleaner at its local plant.

Bainbridge, O.—Quincy G. Smith, whose Bainbridge Milling Co. plant burned last December, is defendant in a foreclosure suit for \$3,972.60 due on the purchase of a diesel engine.

Columbus, O.—The Monroe Lumber & Supply Co., Monroe, O., and Wm. Gregg & Son, Upper Sandusky, are newly enrolled members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. —W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Lippincott (Urbana p. o.), O.—The Latham Elvtr. installed a large motor and drive, a Kwik-Mix Mixer, and a truck scale and electric truck hoist purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co. at its new plant.

Marysville, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-operative, which recently purchased the elevator of the Spurrier Bros., is raising the cupola at the plant, enlarging the grain bins, installing new gears in the machinery. Edgar W. Ervin is manager of the elevator.

New Holland, O.—The C. E. Groce Elevator has enlarged the building over its scale and dump, both of which have been improved, the scale platform and chutes being made larger and a new electrically operated truck dump installed. Everett Hecoax, manager, is in charge of the improvement work.

Columbus, O.—The J. I. Gates Milling Co. is constructing a new warehouse, built as an addition to one of its two warehouses now operated. It will be 67x40 ft., bringing the total floor space to 9,080 sq. ft. Automatic doors will be installed, Kinnear Mfg. Co. having the contract for same. Harry Wellnitz has the building contract.

Circleville, O.—Construction of 250,000 bus. additional storage space for soybeans in the form of reinforced concrete tanks and interstice bins added to its existing elevator has been completed by Jones Hettelsater Construction Co. for the Ralston-Purina Co. here. Construction work included building of a 2-story reinforced concrete warehouse.

Boughtonville (Willard p. o.), O.—The Boughtonville Farmers Exchange elevator has been sold to the Greenwich Mill & Elvtr. Co. and will be operated as a branch of that concern. Clarence Hawkins of Greenwich has been placed in charge as manager and Fred Ebinger, who has been manager there for the last two years, will be his assistant.

Washington C. H., O.—The Blue Ribbon Cereal Co., operating here for the last two years, has been sold to the Graber Milling Co., Canton, and moved to Canton. L. A. Marshall, a stockholder in the concern, will continue with the company, operating at Canton. S. M. Strain, whose controlling interest in the business the Graber Milling Co. purchased, will remain here.

Blanchester, O.—Virgil Ferneau, head of the Ferneau Grain Co., died unexpectedly at his home June 29. Mr. Ferneau had been troubled with high blood pressure for some time and on the day of his death had complained of feeling ill and had remained at home. The end came suddenly while he was talking with Mrs. Ferneau. He had attended the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Saranac Inn on June 12-13 and participated in the golf tournament there. Mr. Ferneau was well known to the feed industry as a specialist in brewers' and distillers' dried grains. For a number of years he was sales manager for Dewey Bros. Co. before he organized his own company.

OKLAHOMA

Nash, Okla.—The Nash Equity Exchange has installed a moisture tester at its elevator.

Texhoma, Okla.—Freeman Bros. Grain Co.'s new concrete 160,000-bu. elevator has been completed and is in operation. H. L. Bock is manager.

Eddy, Okla.—The Wheat Growers Co-operative Elvtr. of Eddy has asked that the company be dissolved.

Hooker, Okla.—The concrete grain elevator of the Light Grain & Milling Co. has been made waterproof and tight by a Guntes preservative coating applied by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Oklahoma windstorm recently damaged property of the following firms: Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha; Feuquay Grain Co., at its elevators at Dunlap, LaVerne, May, Rosston; Stauffer Grain Co., Miami; Matt Roetker, Loveland.

Tuttle, Okla.—P. A. Cope of Lawton is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, which has been opened for the season. The Adair Morton Grain Co. of Wichita are operators of the plant. Mr. Cope, who is from Lawton, has had 15 years' experience as a grain buyer. He stated he expected to open the hammer mill as soon as repairs are completed on the building. The elevator was closed last year at the close of the harvest season, but it is planned to keep it open the year round.

Enid, Okla.—Allen Dishman, living near Enid, has constructed a 9,000-bu. steel-tanked elevator on his farm. The four 12x25-ft. tanks have been joined with a head house and lift equipment. A modern air compressed lift spills the wheat from trucks into hoppers that relay the grain to the boot pit. There a 50-ft. hoisting leg carries it to the top of the elevator and distributes to any of the four tanks. The elevator is equipped for turning the wheat to prevent smut, odors or similar damage that lowers the grade of the wheat after storage.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Work is progressing rapidly on construction of a new reinforced concrete head house with capacity for 75,000 bus. for the Superior Feed Mills by Jones Hettelsater Construction Co. Installed in the new building, which is designed for construction of additional storage tanks at a later date, will be an Eureka Receiving Separator, an Eureka Seed Cleaner, three legs with capacity for elevating 4,000 bus. per hour each, a 2,500-bus. hopper scale, a truck lift, a corn sheller and corn cleaner, and an employees' belt elevator.

Sentinel, Okla.—The new 18,000-bu. addition to the Adair-Morton elevator is nearing completion. Jim Tatum is manager of the elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Hirsch Feed & Lumber Co. recently installed a new hammermill.

Fairfield, Ida.—Construction of a grain elevator for W. A. Gilson near the ore dump has been started.

Tokio, Wash.—The O'Neill Grain Co. is repairing its machinery and equipment at its local elevator. Merle Johnston is manager.

Prescott, Wash.—The Farmers Warehouse of which James LeVan is manager and the Pacific Coast Warehouse recently installed new scales.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Hillsboro Feed Co. recently sold its plant and property to the Washington County Farmers Union who took possession July 10.

Kamiah, Ida.—The T. E. Robinson Grain Co. has started the building of its 65,000-bu. wing to its local elevator. The Lewiston Grain Growers Ass'n will discontinue use of the tramway which has been used by farmers of the Winona country as a market for their grain.

Harrington, Wash.—The United Grain Growers, Inc., recently declared a \$23,000 dividend to stockholders. The corporation is constructing two elevators, one at Bluestem and one at Mohler, as previously reported by the Journals, at a cost of \$50,000.

Spokane, Wash.—Pouring of concrete into the slip forms for the nine-story mill of the Centennial Grain Co. started July 5. Pouring of the floors is expected to start Aug. 1. The mill will rise to a height of 130 ft. from the basement floor to roof slab, with cupola extending another 14 ft.

Kooskia, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers Ass'n recently sold its local warehouse to the T. E. Robinson Grain Co. Bert Smith will manage the business for the Robinson Co., succeeding A. J. Addington who leaves for Kendrick to manage the Lewiston Grain Growers Ass'n's station there.

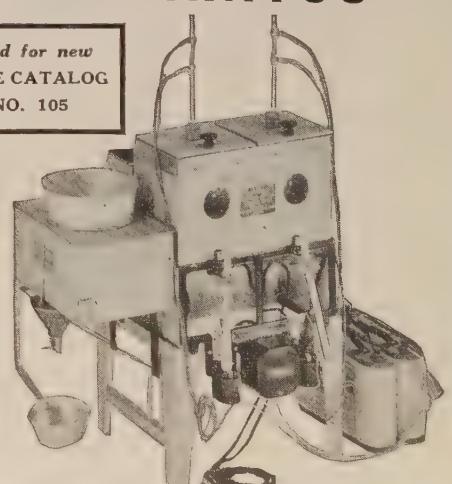
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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Spokane, Wash.—Hoyt Wilbanks, manager of Centennial Flouring Mills Co., addressed the Junior Chamber of Commerce members in the Round-up room of the Desert Hotel on June 19, at its luncheon meeting, his subject, the new \$1,000,000 mill his firm is building here.

Vancouver, Wash.—Contract for construction of the 8 auxiliary bins to supplement the Arch-er-Daniels-Midland Co. elevator has been let to Alloway & Georg. The elevator is owned by the S. P. & S. railroad. Work on the new battery of bins will begin as soon as the foundation of 950 piles being laid at the south end of the elevator has been completed.

Ritzville, Wash.—Warehouse dividends totaling over \$30,000 were ordered paid by directors of the Ritzville Warehouse, Packard Farmers Elvtr. Co. and Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co. at their annual meetings in June. Largest dividends were paid by the Ritzville Warehouse, a patronage dividend of 3¢ per bu. on 548,000 bus. totaling more than \$16,000, and an 8 per cent dividend on capital stock of \$15,000. Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co. paid 2¢ patronage dividend on 284,239 bus. of wheat and 8 per cent on the capital stock of \$20,000, and Packard Farmers Warehouse declared a patronage dividend of 2¢ per bu. on approximately 235,000 bus. and an 8 per cent dividend on capital stock.

Tacoma, Wash.—The first steps for re-organization of the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. under the Chandler Act were taken June 21 in federal court when J. Fred Kenworthy, president and principal stockholder, asked Judge E. E. Cushman to be allowed to remain in possession of the company's assets. The judge set Aug. 8 as a date for a hearing on the company's proposed plan and issued an order restraining further action on the civil suit filed in Superior court by Merton Elliott, Tacoma attorney and assignee of a \$25,000 note held by the National Bank of Washington. Elliott asked that a receiver be appointed for the company. Kenworthy testified that the company has assets of \$276,000 and liabilities of \$160,000, which latter include \$150,000 in loans from banks and \$10,000 in general obligations. Assets include real estate, accounts receivable, notes receivable and inventory of goods on hand. The company has its principal place of business at South Tacoma with branches in Centralia, Kittitas, Parker, Wapato and on Puyallup Ave. in Tacoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fredonia, Pa.—G. A. Freyermuth recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Greenville, Pa.—The Greenville Milling Co. plant has been purchased by G. A. and O. G. Freyermuth, Fredonia, manufacturers of feeds, who have taken possession and are operating same.

Punxsutawney, Pa.—A wooden warehouse of the Keystone Flour & Feed Co. was damaged by fire the evening of June 17. S. P. Bernstein, owner, will repair the building immediately. Children playing about the building are believed to have started the fire.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Eden, S. D.—The new annex to the Osborn McMillan elevator has been completed.

Turton, S. D.—The Derr Grain Co. property was damaged by high winds on June 15.

Veblen, S. D.—The elevator and coal buildings along the Sioux line tracks were destroyed by fire recently.

Garretson, S. D.—O. T. Lande of Colman is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative & Supply Co. elevator.

White Rock, S. D.—A. M. Olson & Son recently installed a set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates in its driveway.

Garden City, S. D.—The Garden City Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. property was damaged by high winds on June 15.

Rosholt, S. D.—A 30-ton double dial printomatic scale was recently installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. replacing its old 8-ton scale.

Colman, S. D.—Peter P. Flatten, 76, one of the founders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and sec'y of its board of directors died recently.

Oldham, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's elevator is painted at this station with aluminum paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Miller, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son are having their elevator painted with aluminum paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Wanbar, S. D.—John Neeldner recently resigned as manager of the Bagley Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has been succeeded by Erwin Pasek.

Sisseton, S. D.—B. A. Sonstegard, pioneer grain and feed dealer, has purchased the Martin Johnson elevator and will operate it in the future along with his own house.

Harriett, S. D.—The West elevator building owned by the Co-operative Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being moved to a new location adjoining the plant now in operation. The Brandt Engineering Co. is in charge of moving operations.

Howard, S. D.—The Miner County Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the William Sheeley grain elevator and will operate it on a co-operative basis. William Sheeley will continue to manage the business.

Hincheeck, S. D.—Claude Flownan, newly-named manager of the Eagle Elevator, moved his family here from Castlewood July 1. W. W. Wright, who has been manager of the elevator for the last 25 years, has retired from the business on account of poor health.

Bradley, S. D.—Reuben Olson, Sisseton elevator man, and Magnus Christianson, former elevator operator, have purchased three elevators, two at Bradley, and one at Wallace, which they will operate under the firm name of Olson & Christianson Grain Co., with Mr. Christianson in active charge.

SOUTHEAST

Jackson, Ga.—Barts County farmers have begun a movement for the establishment of a wheat mill here.

Burlington, N. C.—Acme Feed Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex 1½-ton Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Rockymount, Va.—The Rockymount Grocery & Milling Co. has installed a modern feed mixer, and now is equipped to make all types of high quality commercial feeds including dairy and poultry feeds, scratch grain and poultry mashes.

Broad Run, Va.—Beverley Mills, Inc., has been organized to sell or otherwise deal in grains, all kinds, flour, meal, cereals and all by-products; maximum stock, \$20,000; William N. Wilbur, pres., Audrey F. Kerr, sec'y-treas.

Ganetown, W. Va.—The Smith DeHaven flour mill was damaged slightly by fire June 18. The blaze started thru friction created in a choked conveyor. Spreading to rafters of the wooden structure a bucket brigade hastily formed extinguished the flames.

The Plains, Va.—The Plains Farmers Exchange, Inc., has been chartered to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in feed, grain, fertilizer, farmers supplies, auto supply, etc., wholesale and retail. Maximum stock, \$25,000. William K. Boswell, pres., Val H. Stieglitz, Warrenton, sec'y-treas.

Rome, Ga.—The Theo. Stivers Milling Co., which operates a 500-bbl. flour mill, has filed a voluntary petition by authority of the corporation, action of which seeks to submit a plan of reorganization under Chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act, which is the old 77-B.

Cairo, Ga.—The S. Q. Milling Co., a new Cairo concern, of which Walter R. Eskew is owner and manager, is building a modern feed plant here which is expected to begin operation about Aug. 15. The plant will be operated in connection with the Ralston-Purina Co., and will offer feeds for poultry, hogs, and other livestock, utilizing products of the farms in this section.

TENNESSEE

Clarksville, Tenn.—Hugh M. Dunlop, 71, president of the Dunlop Milling Co. for 20 years, died June 28 at his home in Louisville, Ky.—A. W. W.

TEXAS

Stratford, Tex.—Guy A. Bell, manager of the Stratford Wheat Growers, Inc., has opened the elevator.

Fort Worth, Tex.—West Grain & Seed Co. has been capitalized at \$8,000; organizers, T. P. West and associates.

Sanger, Tex.—The Sanger Mill & Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant as the result of recent high winds.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Curliss Martin, formerly of Rayne, La., has been made junior salesman for the Feed Mill of Fort Worth, to travel in Louisiana.

San Antonio, Tex.—Spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire that damaged the 40 x 70 ft. hay shed of the Mueller-Huber Grain Co. June 9.

Brownfield, Tex.—The Auderson-Clayton Co. recently purchased ground on which it will construct a cotton oil mill and complete feed grinding and processing plant.

Hereford, Tex.—The Fraser Milling Co. is receiving wheat at its new elevator, the first being dumped June 28. The addition of the new elevator swells the already big storage capacity of the company by 325,000 bus. The new dump is an electric overhead type.

Stratford, Tex.—The Perryton Milling Co. has opened its local elevator. The firm purchased the Patton elevator on the Santa Fe tracks in 1932 but this is the first year it has considered it justifiable to operate the equipment. A. C. Teter, Jr., is the local manager.

Austin, Tex.—Attorney General Mann has advised Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel that the fair trade bill passed by the state legislature is unconstitutional because it conflicts with state antitrust laws. The bill provides that manufacturers and merchants may enter into agreements to maintain minimum retail prices on trademarked articles. Governor O'Daniel has until July 12 to sign or veto the bill.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Robert Maybey Holt, 69, for many years manager of the White Fawn Mill & Elvtr. Co., died of a heart attack June 27.

WISCONSIN

Columbus, Wis.—Herbert Maddox and Hugo Sydon have purchased the Dering Feed Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of July, 1939, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Bayfield, Wis.—Christian H. Melde, 60, operator of a feed store here for more than 25 years, died June 27 in an Ashland, Wis., hospital.—H. C. B.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—John Freund, Jr., who is associated with the Fond du Lac Milling Co., was married June 21 in Ripon, Wis., to Miss Cecilia Zitzelsberger.—H. C. B.

Barron, Wis.—The J. J. Holman Feed Mill was entered July 2 and about \$32 in currency stolen. Entrance was gained through a window in the feed warehouse.—H. C. B.

WYOMING

Basin, Wyo.—Construction of a new bean warehouse on the site of the old E. H. Walrath & Son's Mill is under way. E. H. Walrath, who arrived from Bridger, Mont., to launch construction, said the new structure would cost about \$20,000.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Grain Carriers

Transit privileges on grain and grain products at Bloomington and Monee, Ill., have been canceled by the Illinois Central.

The largest shipment of Canadian grain to arrive since 1920 was 9,750 tons of wheat to the Meadowside granary at Glasgow, Scotland, Apr. 14, on the steamship Mabriton that left Vancouver Feb. 25.

The Uintah Railway has been granted permission to abandon its 63 miles of line, having lost its traffic, mainly gilsonite from the mines, at \$9.95 per ton, the trucks now hauling to destination for \$5 per ton, against \$12.95, which included the 25-mile haul at \$3 per ton from the mine by truck to the railroad.

The Canal Carriers Ass'n, in arguing for suspension of the 12-cent rate on export grain, said the roads would earn only \$108 per car, and it would be wasted effort as the grain would continue to be moved by water. The effect would be to place a ceiling over water rates and drive the water carriers nearer bankruptcy.

The Gulf, Texas & Western has been authorized to abandon its entire line, 98.46 miles long. The Texas Railroad Commission opposed the abandonment. Seven bus and 12 truck lines serve the territory. Now practically all the cottonseed from gins along the line goes to Seymour, Tex., by truck, and the meal and cake out by highway also.

The appeal by the railroads from the reduced feedstuffs rates has been denied by the Texas Circuit Court of Appeals, which held it could not entertain an appeal when there was a substantial basis of fact for the rate ordered by the Texas Railroad Commission, holding that the rate would stand even if the revenue was less than the cost of hauling the feed, in the interest of the community.

Transit at Quanah, Tex., on cottonseed is desired by the Quanah, Acme & Pacific R. R., which has petitioned the federal court to annul an order by the Interstate Commerce Commission condemning the transit arrangement. All the cottonseed formerly moved into Quanah by rail. Most of it is now moving by highway motor trucks, and the railroad wants transit as a means of getting its traffic back.

River Shipment Fought by Railroad

Irven Meyer, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Warsaw, Ill., has been trying to construct a wharf on the Illinois River to ship grain by canal barges, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co. has been taking the planks apart as fast as Meyer's carpenters put them together.

Meyer figures he can get the grain to the Gulf of Mexico by water for one-half the rail freight charge.

One afternoon when the wharf-builders began assembling and bolting together prepared planks a special agent of the railroad company called a crew of section hands who with wrenches unbolted and pried loose the planks, until Meyer gave up in disgust, and decided to put it up to his company's officials. No blood was shed.

The T. P. & W. has notified prominent citizens of Warsaw that if the wharf is built the spur from Hamilton into Warsaw will be abandoned, leaving the town without railroad facilities, as without the grain haul the road can not be supported.

The railroad company claims to own the shore and has it inclosed by wire fence. The depot building is located directly between the elevator and the river.

Accidents to Elevator Employees

[From Address of H. L. Kennicott, Chicago, before Ohio Ass'n]

Grain elevator operators are liable by statute or at common law for occupational injuries and diseases suffered by their employees.

They may be liable by law on account of negligence for bodily injuries suffered by other persons who are not employees, and for property damage.

They may have made themselves liable by contract because of a railroad lease or side-track agreement for bodily injuries and property damage that would not otherwise be their liability under the law.

Thus, grain elevator operators may have three kinds of liability—statutory, common law, and contractual.

All of this can be covered by insurance. Any grain elevator operator who is not sure he is properly covered should see his insurance representative about it.

Most grain elevator operators are subject to the compensation act. If they are not subject, they are liable at common law for accidents to employees.

You will note that the main causes of accidents to employees, in their order of frequency, are:

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Handling objects | 319 |
| Falls of persons..... | 158 |
| Striking objects | 136 |
| Machinery | 111 |
| Particles in eye..... | 94 |
| Falling objects | 88 |
| Infections | 34 |
| Hand trucks | 25 |
| Miscellaneous | 35 |

1,000

Most of the accidents to employees in grain elevators are due to carelessness of the employer in not providing safe working conditions, or carelessness of the employee in walking, climbing, pushing, hauling and carrying. There is comparatively little to be done in the way of additional safeguarding of machinery. Accident prevention in the grain elevator is largely a matter of good light, strong ladders, firm stairs, good housekeeping generally, and, most of all, careful employees.

This is a vertical industry, with lots of climbing to be done. It means keeping ladders, stairs and man-lifts in good condition, and vigilant supervision of employees, to prevent accidents.

Preventing accidents not only saves employees and their families from suffering, for which no money compensation could ever fully compensate, but it saves employers money through uninterrupted operations and through lower insurance rates. Elevator operators can insure their liability under the workmen's compensation and occupational diseases act, but in the long run they must pay for the accidents and losses through premiums. Carelessness of individuals is a concern of the whole trade because it affects the insurance rates of all.

Rockford, Ill.—The midsummer meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board was held here July 6.

The Atkinson Milling Co. has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider its decision in No. 27580. The millers desire transit on proportional grain rates.

Thomas M. Howell, Chicago, has been granted a new trial by Judge Woodward of the federal court to set the amount of damages awarded to Soma Peto, grain dealer of Kansas City, who was squeezed in the September, 1931, corn deal run by Howell.

The Nebraska Railway Commission's complaint against high rates from western Nebraska to Omaha has been reopened by the Interstate Commerce Commission for oral argument July 1. It is alleged in equalizing the rate with Kansas City the Commission made the rate to Omaha on grain too high.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manilla. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplinating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
Price, \$2.00. Weight 8 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Maintenance of Grain Elevators

By ELMER H. KARP, Chicago, Before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

As it has been my lot for many years to supervise maintenance, I am in a different position from that of the operators with the result that I view maintenance from a different angle.

Proper maintenance in the long run reduces operating costs, while delay in maintenance or repair always increases the operating cost. Sometimes it is rather difficult to convince our superiors, especially when they think the money could be used to better advantage in other places.

An elevator superintendent should not only be a good grain man, but should also have working knowledge of machinery and electricity in order to supervise the men working under him. I have come in contact with superintendents who were excellent grain men, but were handicapped by a lack of knowledge of mechanics and electricity.

Schools are held at various times at central locations for the teaching of grain grading and testing and there is considerable literature on the subject, but there is practically nothing of this character on the elevator or its equipment. The result is that each of us must rely on the experience gained in our individual field.

One of the primary causes of high maintenance costs is improper design or construction. This is not always the fault of the engineer or contractor. Very often when a plant is built too great a consideration is given to first cost. This results in skimping all through the job by the engineer or contractor in order to meet the demands of the owner. As a result many parts of the facility wear out and need repair or replacement.

Another reason is that the engineer and contractor are not given sufficient time properly to design the job. Usually contracts are not let far enough ahead of the crop movement to consider the requirements for the facility. The owner will put off the letting of a contract until he can gain some definite idea of the next crop, as if he were only building for that one year instead of for the next twenty.

Some superintendents think they know just what they want based on their experience in one elevator or one locality. The capable engineer or contractor should give proper consideration to these ideas, but if he has the proper background he can give the prospective building the benefit of experience gained in a large variety of elevators and localities. More than once I have seen machines or facilities installed on the demand of someone in authority based on mistaken ideas. Later on they were found practically useless.

Complete plans of the elevator and the equipment should be kept on file in some place where they would not be lost or destroyed by fire or careless handling. They would be valuable in ordering repairs or replacements or in making alterations or repairs. They would also be indispensable in making up a proof of loss in the event of a fire or explosion.

I know of few cases where records are kept of elevator equipment, showing the original cost, the cost of repairs in labor and material, the cause of breakdown or interruption of service, the length of useful life, and the amount of work performed by the equipment during its life. Such records are kept in other industries. These records would cover a long period of years, but if they were kept faithfully we would have definite information to base our opinions on and not be kept guessing the way we do now.

All terminal elevators are not owned by the companies operating them and for that reason the operator is not interested in maintenance data, as a large part of that cost is borne by the lessor. There is also another factor in relation to leased houses and that is that the tenant does not exercise the care in operation that would be used if he were the owner instead of the tenant. The tenant will in many instances neglect maintenance to save money,

as he knows the lessor will have to replace worn out equipment if he expects to keep the elevator rented. If the tenant was responsible for replacements he would probably spend more money on repairs and maintenance. In many instances this is short-sighted economy, as it increases operating costs and decreases efficiency.

The organization of personnel for elevator maintenance must vary, due to the type of the elevator. These types range from the older type with a large number of legs, conveyors and other equipment driven by one power unit to the most modern type with a few legs, conveyors and equipment driven by individual motors. In all types a definite chain of responsibility should be established from the superintendent to the minor workers.

In the older type of elevator driven by one steam unit the engineer should be held responsible for all maintenance and all millwrights and oilers should report to him. It would then be his responsibility to see that his subordinates were doing their work. He should also make periodical inspection of all equipment to see that it is properly kept up and not allow any repairs or replacements to be put off until a breakdown forced them on him. Few elevators do not have slack periods when little grain is handled. If inspections are properly made, these periods can be used in making repairs and the regular elevator crew can be used to assist the millwright. In plants where the central steam plant has been replaced with individual motor driver a millwright would replace the engineer and in some instances he would have an electrician under him.

Where electrical repairs do not require a full time electrician, it is probably the best policy to select a reliable electrical repair company to make periodical inspection of all electrical equipment and have it make repairs as they become necessary. Where repairs are made by men not fully versed in such work the workmanship usually is not as well performed with the result that finally an expensive job of repair and replacement is necessary. A capable electrician should check all equipment to see that motor bearings are not worn down, that oil in all transformers and controls is clean, that there are no loose connections on equipment and that contacts in switches are not burnt or corroded. He should also see that all controls are properly set and fused and that dust is kept out of all equipment.

A motor properly installed is practically fool-proof and will run indefinitely if kept properly oiled and clean. Most motors in grain elevators are induction type motors. With this type of motor about the only thing that can happen is to have it burn out and that will not occur if the bearings are kept up and properly oiled and the motor is kept clean. No overload can affect it if the controls are properly set and kept clean. Burnt or corroded contacts on controls will cause sparking and heating and reduce the life of the oil in oil immersed controls and if the oil in the controls is not kept clean it will finally lose its property of quenching the sparks caused in making and breaking contacts. When competent electricians went over a large terminal elevator they found a large percentage of control contacts badly burnt, the oil almost solid with dust, and they took out over a bushel of contacts that had become loose and dropped to the bottom of the oil receptacle. The incompetent predecessors had not even taken the trouble to remove contacts that had dropped; they just replaced them and went ahead.

Another thing that often happens is that when a motor kicks out the controls or blows fuses the maintenance man sets the relays on the controls higher or puts in heavier fuses. That is just the same as putting more weight on the safety valve of a boiler. The other practice amounts to the same thing, as the relays and fuses are nothing but safety valves. What should be done is to locate the trouble and remedy it. Competent electrical inspection will obviate costly repairs and shutdowns.

Proper lubrication is essential, as it reduces replacement and power costs and also reduces the fire hazard. In the more modern facilities where anti-friction bearings are used the cost of proper lubrication is greatly reduced. First, because there are practically no line shafts. This reduces the number of bearings that need attention. Second, because anti-friction bearings do not need attention as frequently and, third, because of the reduced amount of lubricating material required. With anti-friction bearings there is far less lubricating material wasted. Where elevators are equipped with the common oil or grease cup bearing it requires one or more men constantly keeping them lubricated. Where anti-friction bearings are used they can usually go for months without much attention and they can be taken care of when the crew is not required for other duties. Attention should



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also be given to the kind of lubricant used to see that it is the proper kind for the purpose intended. This is most important, I believe, where gear reducers of the various kinds are used. All equipment should be thoroughly cleaned at intervals and all lubricant removed, as there are accumulations of metallic particles or grit that accumulate and reduce the life of the machine if not removed. As a further economy, even the waste oil and grease that accumulates from cleaning bearings and machines need not be thrown away, as it can be used to coat the tools and equipment that is not in use and thus prevent rust. A home-made filter can be constructed at very little cost that would filter out practically all of the injurious particles. This salvaged lubricant could be used to lubricate steel car puller cables and give them a longer life.

Maintenance costs can sometimes be economically reduced by a change in equipment. That is forcibly brought to mind by a condition existing in an elevator under my supervision where we have an old type car puller. Owing to conditions, we have to use a manila rope. If it is ordered of small enough diameter to fit the equipment it will not take the load, so we order a large diameter rope which wears out in a very short time, due to the small diameter of the nigger-head and sheaves over which it passes. I am now trying to have this equipment changed, as we can save money enough on the purchase of rope to pay for the better car puller.

Belt conveyors are another item that are sometimes abused by the use of guide pulleys, improper concentration, small head and tail pulleys, insufficient clearance between belt and spouts, improper spacing of carrier rolls and keeping the belt too tight. There is only one excuse for guide rollers on a belt conveyor, that is, improper installation and that is a poor excuse. Instead of using guide rollers, find out what is wrong with the installation and correct it, as roller will wear out the edge of the belt and then the belt will go to pieces.

Improper belt concentration will in time crack the belt and thus reduce its life. The use of anything other than thirty degree concentration is not good practice. If you have spillage from a belt, check up on your loading points and find the cause, unless the concentrators are very far apart, in which case more concentrators should be installed or the belt itself is too loose and the carrier rolls tend to spread out the grain stream on the belt at each roll more than if the belt was being run at the proper tension. Head and tail pulleys should be of sufficient diameter so as not to cause separation of plies.

Concentrators should not be placed too close to head, tail, or tripper pulleys, so that the change from flat to troughed is too abrupt. Also, see that loading spouts do not touch the belt at any time and particularly watch the belt where there is a vertical change of slope, as the belt will tend to straighten out when power is first applied or when the belt is not loaded.

A compressed air system with outlets throughout the plant will blow dust out of motors and other equipment. These should have a pressure of not less than forty pounds at the nozzle and the nozzle should have an opening about one-sixteenth inch diameter, as dust is liable to stick to any surface. A compressed air system of this sort is rather expensive to install but has the advantage of being used under a higher pressure than forty pounds. The ordinary portable blower does not have sufficient pressure to clean motor windings.

I have found surplus equipment and supplies scattered all over the elevator. They should all be kept in one place and in an orderly manner. All obsolete material should be junked and other supplies kept in such condition that they are ready for immediate use to avoid delays in making repairs.

Do not do a makeshift job on repairs, as it will only result in having to do the job over again later. Finally, make an annual inspection

of property for repairs that will have to be made, so that they can be made in the dull season and before the main crop movement occurs. If superiors are given this information in advance it will probably be better received when the repairs become necessary.

If the carry-over of old corn on Oct. 1 is as large as expected and if the new crop is of average size, supplies of corn this fall will be large in relation to the number of grain-consuming animals. An increase in supplies of corn would tend to result in lower prices unless supported by loans or by improving business conditions. Both cash and future corn prices have declined in expectation of larger supplies. If supplies of corn are increased substantially, a lower loan rate may prevail after Nov. 1, since the law provides for lower loan rates in years of large supplies.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

"Skinned Barley" in Malting Grade

The change effective July 1 in the interpretation of the term "skinned kernels" makes Item 429, Grain Inspectors' Manual, read as follows:

"Any broken piece of a kernel of barley is considered as a broken kernel. Any kernel of barley which has at least one-third of the husk removed, or which has the husk loosened or removed over the germ, is considered to be a skinned kernel."

It has been learned that kernels of barley on which the husk is continuous over the top of the germ and firmly cemented at the tip, even tho small strips may be removed from both sides of the germ, may be satisfactorily malted.

Under the old rule, a thin strip of husk removed from the side of the kernel made it a "skinned kernel." The change makes it easier to examine the individual kernels in less time, but does not materially lower the quality of barley admissible to the malting barley subclass.

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Field Seeds

Prescott, Wis.—A large addition is being built to the Jacques Seed House.

Tremont, Ill.—Construction has begun on the new building of the Pioneer Hi-Bred Seed Co.

Tekoa, Wash.—A seed cleaner with motor and drive has been installed by the Tekoa Wheat Growers.

Medford, Ore.—A cleaner and sawdust buckhorn unit has been installed by the Monarch Seed & Feed Co.

Postville, Ia.—Hall Roberts' Son has let contract to Otto C. Sander for an addition 24 x 60 ft. for hybrid seed corn storage.

Blackduck, Minn.—A plant to clean alfalfa and clover seed is being promoted by the agricultural com'ite of the Blackduck Community Club.

Weslaco, Tex.—Ellis-Baxter Seeds, Inc., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by J. T. Ellis, Jr., Walter H. Baxter, Jr., and Florence M. Ellis.

Homedale, Idaho—A seed business and warehouse will be conducted by the newly organized Scott Smith Sales & Commission Co., Scott Smith proprietor.

Davenport, Ia.—A 2-day convention of 200 employees and customers of the Pfister Hybrid Seed Co., El Paso, Ill., was held here June 30 and July 1 at the Hotel Blackhawk.

Ames, Ia.—Observations in oats variety test plots at Iowa State College show smut far above normal. In Logold, which is a common variety, from 30 to 40 per cent of smut was observed in plots planted from untreated seed. Iowar, Iowa 103, and Iowa 105 also contained from 10 to 20 per cent of smut.

Plainview, Neb.—Eleven carloads of bluegrass seed harvested from 4,000 acres near this town have been shipped by the Ouren Seed Co. to its cleaning plant at Council Bluffs, Ia. The harvest was started the second week in June, the company employing 48 men in harvesting and 48 men in drying the strippings.

Chevron Barley.—The original seed lot from which Chevron C. I. 1111 was selected (Chico, Calif., 1918) was obtained in 1914 from Switzerland. It is a variety of *Hordeum vulgare pallidum* with spring growth habit which proved resistant to a natural epidemic of stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*) in 1937 and had previously shown resistance in a light epidemic in 1935. Crosses and backcrosses indicated its rust resistance to be governed by a single factor. This barley has a fairly stiff straw and is also resistant to scab (*Gibberella saubinetii*). Other workers have shown its resistance to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis hordei*) and stripe (*Helminthosporium gramineum*), but it has proved susceptible to leaf rust and the sporidium-forming smuts of barley.

West Frankfort, Ill.—The Luther Burpo Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by Luther Burpo, Pearl Burpo and Carlton F. Rasche, to handle seeds, grain, hay and poultry.

Milford, Ill.—Crow's Hybrid Corn Co.'s new elevator is being rushed to completion. The elevator, when completed, will have a storage capacity of 80,000 bus. of corn. The foundation is of concrete re-enforced with steel. The building has 30 bins, made of 2 x 6 cribbing.

Seed Producing Buffalo Grass

Buffalo grass was the native covering of the western plains for thousands of years. The native grass did not grow tall enough to permit the harvesting of seed, preventing the reseeding of the land. The Department of Agriculture has developed a grass which grows five inches high and produces up to 80 pounds of seed per acre.

Millions of acres of Southern Great Plains land plowed for wheat 20 years ago may be saved from becoming a virtual desert thru development of seed-producing buffalo grass.

Factors Affecting Seed Formation in Alfalfa

New information on the mechanism of seed failure in alfalfa has now been discovered by R. A. Brink and D. C. Cooper of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

This problem is particularly important in Wisconsin, which uses a great deal of alfalfa seed but is unable to produce consistently good yields of seed.

The findings came out of experiments on alfalfa plants whereon some of the flowers were self-pollinated and others cross-pollinated under controlled conditions. The flowers later were studied microscopically to learn the extent of fertilization and later development of the seed.

Two reasons were revealed for seed failure:

Examination of young seed pods showed that 66% of the ovules had been fertilized after cross-pollination, while less than 15% were fertilized after self-pollination. This indicates that the pollen of alfalfa is less effective in promoting fertilization on the individual which produces it than it is on another plant.

Many ovules were found to die after development of embryo and endosperm began, mortality being particularly high among inbred embryos. During the first 6 days after pollination, 34% of the fertile ovules collapsed in the self-pollinated flowers, in comparison with only 7% of those in cross-pollinated ones.

These findings extend our understanding of why alfalfa often fails to set seed well under Wisconsin conditions—such understanding being a first essential if varieties with improved seed-setting ability are eventually to be developed. Previous work by Brink and Cooper has shown another factor affecting seed production is a membrane which blocks off the stigma of the alfalfa flower from the pollen; unless this membrane is incompletely formed or else ruptured, fertilization cannot take place.

There remains to be solved the question of to what extent the physiological condition of the plant is a factor in the three critical stages of reproduction—namely pollination, fertilization, and development of the young seed; and also the extent to which seed failure in the field is due to abnormal behavior at each of the three stages in reproduction.

Farm Seed Meeting July 21

The Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will hold a meeting July 21 in the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., at 9:30 a. m.

This meeting is held to supplement the annual meeting at San Francisco, which many seedsmen could not attend.

Invited speakers are Dr. R. H. Porter of Ames, Ia., and Dr. C. W. Kitchen of Washington, head of the new buro that will administer, among many other activities, the federal seed act.

Abruzzi Rye Shipments Show Misbranding as to Variety

An increasing percentage of Abruzzi rye shipments into the southern States during the past 3 years have been misbranded as to variety, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported following tests made under the Federal Seed Act. Abruzzi rye usually sells in the South at a premium over other rye.

Since 1930 the Department has cooperated with southern states in testing rye shipped into the South as Abruzzi. The test involves planting in the fall and observing the plant characters during the winter. The varieties cannot be distinguished by seed characters.

In 1930, approximately 28 per cent of the shipments were found to be similar to Rosen, a desirable variety in northern States but not adapted to southern conditions. Activities under the Federal Seed Act were said to have reduced the misbrandings to but few shipments in 1933, 1934 and 1935. But in 1936 about 15 per cent of the shipments made as Abruzzi were found to be of the Rosen variety. In 1937 the number increased to 40 per cent, and by 1938 to more than 45 per cent.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during June and during the 12 months ending June 30, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service, have been as follows, in pounds:

| | June | | July 1 to June 30 | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Alfalfa | 2,000 | 600 | 3,263,600 | 4,589,600 |
| Bluegrass, | | | | |
| Canada ..... | .... | .... | 13,900 | 180,800 |
| Brome, smooth. | .... | .... | 2,189,200 | 934,800 |
| Clover— | | | | |
| Aliske | | | 7,100 | 909,800 |
| Crimson | 50,600 | 33,100 | 4,707,100 | 2,259,500 |
| Red | | 66,000 | 598,300 | 8,531,700 |
| White | 12,100 | .... | 2,384,900 | 2,268,000 |
| Fescue, meadow | 2,200 | .... | 78,100 | 2,400 |
| Grass, orchard. | | 32,300 | 1,726,700 | 220,400 |
| Millet, foxtail. |  |  | .... | 13,300 |
| Rape, winter. | 507,900 | 161,300 | 7,348,300 | 4,765,800 |
| Ryegrass— | | | | |
| Italian | | | 23,500 | 1,197,100 |
| Perennial | 35,200 | 27,700 | 622,100 | 1,270,600 |
| Timothy | 100 | 100 | 1,600 | 3,800 |
| Vetch— | | | | |
| Common | | 22,800 | 1,003,700 | 2,414,300 |
| Hairy | 826,900 | 655,200 | 6,498,700 | 5,781,400 |
| Hungarian | | | | 284,200 |
| Bentgrass | 1,800 | .... | 136,000 | 23,300 |
| Bluegrass— | | | | |
| Annual | | | 12,900 | 6,000 |
| Rough | 44,000 | .... | 710,000 | 797,800 |
| Wood | | | 4,900 | 5,100 |
| Clover— | | | | |
| Subterranean | 200 | .... | 1,700 | 600 |
| Suckling | 1,400 | .... | 56,300 | 28,300 |
| Dogtail, crested | | | 2,000 | 24,500 |
| Fescue— | | | | |
| Chewings | 53,900 | 31,300 | 885,900 | 1,178,900 |
| Other | 100 | .... | 331,500 | 189,400 |
| Foxtail, meadow | | | 200 | .... |
| Grass— | | | | |
| Bahia | 900 | .... | 21,600 | .... |
| Carpet | | | 12,400 | 700 |
| Dallis | 1,100 | .... | 144,300 | 108,100 |
| Guinea | | | 28,200 | 2,400 |
| Jaragua | | | 2,100 | .... |
| Molasses | | | 8,800 | 28,100 |
| Rescue | 32,700 | 1,000 | 80,800 | 4,400 |
| Rhodes | 1,000 | 2,400 | 91,800 | 59,700 |
| Velvet | | | 24,300 | 4,400 |
| Lupine | | | 17,400 | .... |
| Medick, black. | | | 64,100 | 43,000 |
| Sweetclover | 74,200 | 10,400 | 10,292,500 | 9,411,500 |
| Trefoil, birdfoot | | | 1,600 | 500 |
| Wheatgrass— | | | | |
| Crested | 400 | 100 | 560,200 | 103,400 |
| Slender | | 3,900 | 82,600 | 37,200 |

Directory

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Grading Hybrid Seed Corn

By R. H. REED, associate in agricultural engineering, University of Illinois, before American Society of Agricultural Engineers

The introduction and use of hybrid seed corn has probably increased more rapidly than any other new program affecting agriculture. This rapid change has introduced many new problems, among them that of grading the seed so that it could be planted accurately. Hybrid seed corn producers, manufacturers of grading equipment, and manufacturers of planting equipment are all studying ways and means for solving the grading problem.

The problem of grading seed corn can be viewed from a number of different angles. The grower wants a product he can market; the grader manufacturer, a grader which will meet the needs of the grower; the farmer, corn he can plant accurately; while the implement manufacturer is quite sure he already has sufficient planter plates and would like to be relieved of the charge that his plates are responsible for poor planting. All of these phases have been studied to some extent during the past two years by the agricultural engineering department, University of Illinois.

In studying the various phases of grading, one factor proved to be outstanding. It soon became evident that the biggest single problem in grading was that of knowing what grade size had been produced, or was being planted. The grower could grade satisfactorily with existing graders, and the farmer plant accurately with existing planter plates, but co-ordinating the two was a matter of trial and error. In many cases, the lot of "trial and error engineer" has fallen to the implement manufacturer. In self defense, he has set up laboratories to which the farmers' samples of seed corn come and each is tested in plate after plate until one is found which will plant accurately.

What is needed is a means whereby the grade size terms "small," "medium," and "large" can be replaced by, or supplemented with, terms having unmistakable meanings.

In setting up a numerical grade designation, it seems necessary to provide some leeway so that the grade size will not be too greatly influenced by the few off-size kernels any grader will let slip thru. Experience has shown that good graders will grade with an accuracy of 90 per cent or higher. This value is recommended.

Thickness and width grading is normally carried on with equipment having holes or slots measured in 64ths of an inch. For this reason, logical numerical grade designations are those in which the maximum and minimum values for width and thickness are such that 90 per cent of the grade will fall through a screen of the first size and be held on a screen of the second size. Thus, it seems logical to designate the thickness of kernels by two numbers, such as 12-10, indicating that 90 per cent of the grade will fall through a screen with rectangular openings 12/64 in. wide and be held on a screen with rectangular openings 10/64 in. wide. Similarly, it seems logical to designate the width of kernels by two numbers, such as 20-18, indicating that 90 per cent of the grade will fall through a screen with round openings 20/64 in. in diameter and be held on a screen with round openings 18/64 in. in diameter.

Length designation is not as easily arrived at, due to the lack of equipment for separating kernels into accurate length groups. So far, hand measurement with a micrometer has been

used to divide the kernels into length groups varying by 2/64 in. It seems logical to designate the maximum and minimum length by two numbers, such as 36-28, indicating that 90 per cent of the grade is between 36/64 in. long and 28/64 in. long.

The assumed grade would then have the numerical designation (12-10) (20-18) (36-28). For all ordinary usage, this grade would be known as "medium flat."

What advantage would there be if the tag on a sack of seed corn carried the above numerical designation in addition to the "medium flat" designation? The most apparent advantage is that a person familiar with grades would secure an excellent visualization of the quality of grading. Thus, a person would conclude from the 12-10 that the thickness grading was of a superior quality, from the 20-18 that the width grading was of a mediocre quality, and from the 36-28 that the length grading was of medium to low quality, but probably the equal of present day practice.

Aside from indicating quality of grading, the numerical designation would have a material advantage in the problem of planter plate selection.

Manufacturers are developing graders; growers are experimenting with grades; and implement manufacturers are making new planter plates, and yet, the commodity with which they all work is a variable item none can describe. A system of nomenclature is needed, and when that system is developed and put in use, many of the problems now facing the hybrid seed corn industry will disappear.

Minerals Depleted by Soybeans

A 20-bushel crop of soybeans sold as seed, with the straw returned to the soil, removes slightly more phosphorus than a 40-bushel crop of corn where the grain is sold and the stalks returned to the soil, and it removes more than three times as much potassium. The beans also remove more calcium and magnesium than the corn. If the bean crop is sold for hay, twice as much phosphorus and ten times as much potassium are removed by 2 1/4 tons of hay as are removed by 40 bushels of corn. Alfalfa also draws heavily on minerals. A three-ton crop of alfalfa takes from the soil twice

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

| | | FLAXSEED | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | Receipts | Shipments | |
| | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |
| Chicago | ..... | 3,000 | 26,000 |
| Minneapolis | 73,200 | 224,620 | 20,400 |
| Superior | 104,493 | 161 | 44,050 |
| | | | 78,485 |
| KAFIR AND MILO | | | |
| Wichita | 3,900 | 3,900 | ..... |
| St. Louis | 19,700 | 28,000 | 5,600 |
| Hutchinson | 26,600 | 7,000 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 98,000 | 78,400 | 85,200 |
| St. Joseph | ..... | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| | | | |
| SORGHUMS | | | |
| Ft. Worth | 31,200 | 114,800 | 46,600 |
| New Orleans | ..... | 2,800 | 147,000 |
| | | | |
| CLOVER | | | |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | ..... | 30,300 | ..... |
| Chicago, lbs. | 62,000 | 98,000 | 30,000 |
| | | | |
| TIMOTHY | | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 134,000 | 255,000 | 47,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 79,155 | 124,533 | ..... |
| | | | |
| SOYBEANS | | | |
| Chicago | 890,000 | 577,000 | 403,000 |
| Indianapolis | 16,800 | 8,000 | 9,800 |
| St. Joseph | 1,500 | ..... | 14,000 |
| St. Louis | 6,400 | 30,400 | 6,400 |
| Toledo | 106,500 | 69,000 | 354,315 |
| Peoria | 7,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | |
| CANE | | | |
| Kansas City | 2,800 | 9,800 | 10,200 |
| | | | 1,200 |

as much phosphorus and 12 times as much potassium as a 40-bushel crop of corn. Thus when soybeans are compared with corn, the loss of mineral elements from the soil appears large, but when compared with alfalfa the removals do not seem so great.

So it is that the removal of plant-food elements from the soil by the soybean plant may seem great or small, depending upon the yardstick by which it is measured. It is certain, however, that the continued growing of large crops of soybeans for market purposes will gradually but surely deplete the soil of those mineral elements in which it is rich—just as will the growing of any other crop for a similar purpose. If profitable yields are to be maintained, it will become necessary sooner or later, depending upon the characteristics of the individual soil, to return to the land the phosphate, potash, and lime taken off by the crops.—Bull. 456, Ill. Exp. Sta.

Ladino Clover

By B. A. MADSON, U. of C., before Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n.

When ladino first began to attain prominence, seed was regarded as being rather high priced and some growers sought a cheaper supply. Some pastures were seeded to white Dutch clover and to Louisiana white, a large form of the latter. In fact, in some cases these varieties or strains were sold under some guise of ladino. The results, however, were not satisfactory, so that in recent years Oregon certified seed has been used almost exclusively.

As yet but little seed has been produced in California. Some seed has been harvested, but most of it in the district in which the white Dutch and the Louisiana white were seeded some years ago, and apprehension is felt lest the seed harvested is from one of these strains rather than ladino.

A beginning has been made toward the growing of ladino clover seed under our Calapproved seed program, using Oregon bluetag seed as foundation stock. A number of plantings have been made during the past two or three years with the object of producing Calapproved seed. It may take a little time to determine the districts in which seed can best be produced and it may also take a few years for our growers to acquire the necessary experience to make seed production a profitable venture. There is every reason to believe, however, that within a few years we shall be able to supply in part our needs.

We also have under way a clover improvement project with a view of producing a more uniform as well as a more productive strain than is now available. The various strains of white clover, however, including ladino clover, are practically self-sterile, so it may take considerable time to develop a uniform strain with the characters desired.

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Feedstuffs

Al Liebescher, New Braunfels, who was elected president of the Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at its meeting in May, has been forced by illness to resign the office. W. R. Archer, Houston, who was vice-president, has succeeded him. E. C. Downman, Houston, has been chosen vice-president.

Under the amendment to the Massachusetts law, effective June 15, the following clause has been added: If the tag or label contains any claim of one or more dietary factors other than those specified in the Act, such tag or label shall bear a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language guaranteeing such claim.

The amended Florida feed law, effective July 1, provides that all materials used for feeding animals and birds, except unmixed whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals made directly from seeds and grains and whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, stover, silage, etc., except that these latter materials, when ground, either mixed or unmixed, shall be registered as commercial feeds.

Washington, D. C.—The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1939 (Dec. 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939) is estimated at 52,314,000 head, which is 8,864,000 head, or 20 per cent, larger than the number saved in the spring season of 1938. This is the largest spring crop since 1933, and it is 13 per cent larger than the 10-year (1929-37) average. The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1939 (June 1 to Dec. 1) is indicated as 5,092,000, which is 720,000, or 16 per cent, more than the number farrowed in the fall season of 1938. Larger numbers are indicated for all regions.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Rice Bran in Cattle Feed

A method of feeding cattle which employs rice bran, rice polish and blackstrap molasses instead of corn, is now being used in tests conducted by Louisiana State University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Lake Charles, La.

Preliminary reports show that the sixty native yearling steers being fed blackstrap with bran, rice polish or cottonseed meal have shown the following gains after 56 days, the half-way mark: Lot one, 3.23 pounds; lot two, 2.77 pounds; lot three, 2.67 pounds; lot four, 2.68 pounds; lot five, 3.1 pounds; lot six, 3.12 pounds.

Lot 1, which shows the greatest gain, is a check lot, using crushed corn with cottonseed meal, 12 and 4 parts respectively. Second in gain is Lot 6, which is being fed no corn. Its formula is bran 2 parts, polish 2 parts, blackstrap 8 parts and cottonseed meal, 4 parts. The corn-fed cattle show an increase in weight of only .11 pound more than those fed with the substitutes. Each lot also gets rice straw, oyster shell and salt.

Four pounds of concentrates per day were fed the cattle at the beginning of the experiment, but they now get 20 pounds daily. The experiment will be continued for 112 days. Similar tests are being made with native lambs.

Japan will buy United States cotton \$10 a bale cheaper than American mills under the A.A.A. subsidy plan. Japan buys more cotton than England and Germany together. On the 806,000 bales so far sold this season to Japan, the gift to that country would have been \$8,060,000.

Elmore, Minn.'s, Modern Feed Mill

The Farmers Elevator Co. of Elmore, Faribault County, Minn., on the Omaha Railroad, has increased its facilities for merchandising feeds and recently has completed a complete feed mill unit capable of grinding, mixing, cracking corn and crushing.

Attached to this feed mill building is a warehouse with a combination retail store built in with display windows and display racks.

In the feed mill the feed is ground with a Strong-Scott pneumatic mill with 24" plates and equipped with two 30 H.P. motors. The main feature of this mill is that the pneumatic system is built into the runner head and aerates the stock and delivers the finished product to the cupola. The stock is then spouted to the different portions of the building through a special valve system, which prevents ground feed being puffed out into the cupola and corrects fire hazards.

Under the mill building is a full basement in which is located the corn cracker and crusher, which are mounted on a special platform so that the different grains can be handled from the driveway. The crusher is of extra large size and is run by an individual power unit with a dodge drive. This machine is capable of delivering horse and cow feeds direct to the customer.

The corn is crushed in the basement, elevated to the cupola and separated over a special grader. The finished product is delivered to three special bins built for sacking on the work-floor of the feed mill. A fourth separation of

fly and bee wings is taken care of by a special sacker.

The mixer is a Strong-Scott overhead horizontal mixer with one ton capacity and is fitted with special bin fittings. It also has a special loading bin, which helps to increase the efficiency of the machine and expedites the delivery of the mixed feeds either direct to sacks or in bulk. This particular machine is also operated by a dodge drive.

In the feed mill are two legs. One leg is used entirely for the mixer and the other leg for whole grains.

Of the eleven bins in the feed mill, two bins are to the mill, one bulk bin, two sack bins, two mash bins, a mixer bin and three corn bins.

The inside of the feed mill is sheathed with dressed and matched lumber and finished with two coats of flat white paint and one coat of a special varnish mill paint, so the owners can keep the inside of the plant clean and free from dust and dirt. The entire feed mill building is ventilated by a special ventilating system.

The driveway attached to this feed mill and warehouse is 30' long by 14' wide and is equipped with special four fold door hardware with off-set hinges so the doors are swung in the clear and the trucks will not catch onto them. All the ground feed is delivered into this shed and provisions are made so that ear corn is handled from this portion of the building. A ramp is built in this driveway so that customers can be served to better advantage.

All whole grains delivered to this plant are emptied into the driveway of the elevator, which is attached and delivered to the feed mill by gravity.

The feed mill is also equipped with a special sacking arrangement on the bottom of the bins, which keeps the ground feed from sticking and bridging and the soft stocks are handled as easily as whole grains.

The oat hulling unit installed in this plant includes a Hart-Carter oat huller. The company specializes in and enjoys an excellent oat hulling business.

The entire outside of the building is covered with No. 26 gauge 1 1/4" elevator plate and the



A Complete Modern Feed Mill at Elmore, Minn.

roofs are covered with No. 26 gauge pressed standing seam roofing with a special cushion under same.

The manager, Mr. Keith M. Johnson, has been in the elevator business in this vicinity for some years and has built up a large feed business. He is very proud of his mill and would be glad to show anybody through the plant. He writes:

"This is a new addition and has in a short time proven to be a profitable investment. The plant is entirely new and has all the latest equipment such as attrition mill, one ton feed mixer, ear corn crusher and shelled corn cracker and grader. The interior of the mill is coated with white enamel paint trimmed in black and presents a very clean and striking appearance. The floors are of hard maple.

"We grind and prepare all kinds of feed. Many of the formulas are furnished by our customers and many are furnished by ourselves. We have specialized in Hubbard's Sunshine Concentrates and find that they have been a great help by giving us information gained through their long experience in the manufacturing of feed.

"The retailing of feed manufactured by us and sold under our own brand has also proven very successful. We find that we can make a feed that meets with the approval of our customers and is also highly competitive.

"We charge 6, 7 and 8 cents per hundred for grinding, depending on the fineness of the grind, and 10 cents per hundred for mixing when the feed is taken in bags and 5 cents when taken in bulk.

"The oat hulling business is not new with us as we have been doing this for some ten years. This also is a very busy department as much oats is hulled during the summer months for pig and chicken feed. Our greatest difficulty here is getting rid of the hulls during June and July. The rest of the year they are taken readily. We give these away for the hauling. The charge for hulling is 8 cents per hundred.

"Our other side lines consist of flour, feed, coal, twine, fencing and field seeds. Some of these are largely seasonal but they all do their part in keeping the trade coming throughout the year."

For the benefit of farmers growing more than the 5,000-bu. limit under the 70-cent guaranty a bill has been prepared in Canada for a law guaranteeing a 60-cent payment per bushel by pools, basis No. 1 northern wheat at Fort William.

Wheat exporting countries on the silver basis, such as India, have their price competitive position greatly improved by the abandonment of price boosting of the international silver market by the Washington government, which is buying the metal only at greatly reduced prices.

Cottonseed Poisoning of Pigs

An outbreak of cottonseed poisoning took place in a drove in the southern province of Nyasaland. Cottonseed to the amount of about 25 per cent of the total ration fed for 2 weeks caused peracute fatal poisoning during the fifth week after the commencement of feeding of 14 out of a total of 23 pigs aged 4 to 6 mo. Generally speaking, the younger pigs died earlier than the older ones. Of 8 adult pigs 1 vomited and 2 showed anorexia, vomiting, and diarrhea.

It is concluded that cases of poisoning essentially similar to those caused by cottonseed cakes and meal are produced by unaltered cottonseed, and that the toxic agent is therefore present in the raw seed. The ration fed to the affected drove was deficient in protein and minerals. It is suggested that the very severe effects produced by a comparatively small amount of cottonseed support the view that there exists a relation between susceptibility to cottonseed poisoning and nutritional deficiency, particularly a deficiency of protein, iron and calcium.

Nicotinic Acid in Pig Nutrition

Young pigs did not thrive when given a diet deficient in members of the vitamin B complex consisting of rice screenings, purified casein, cod liver oil and salt mixture, at the California Agricultural Experiment Station.

E. H. Hughes reports that the hair of the animals became dry and curly, the body temperature and respiratory rate were lower than those of normal animals, and locomotion was impaired. Several animals died and post mortem examination revealed cardiac and intestinal disturbances.

Animals receiving the basal diet supplemented with a fuller's earth adsorbate from whey, known to be rich in riboflavin, or with the whey adsorbate and vitamin B₁, survived longer than those receiving the unsupplemented basal diet but they did not thrive satisfactorily. With addition, however, of whey adsorbate, vitamin B₁ and nicotinic acid, the animals increased rapidly in bodyweight and remained healthy. Even more rapid growth was observed when to these three supplements was further added the filtrate obtained by treating a rice bran extract with fuller's earth; indeed, these animals increased more rapidly in bodyweight than pigs receiving the basal diet supplemented with 3 per cent dried yeast.

Autoclaved yeast and vitamin B₁ did not supplement the basal diet as effectively as untreated yeast. The addition of 10 per cent whey powder or 12 per cent skimmed milk powder rendered the basal diet fairly satisfactory for pigs, but the basal diet supplemented by whey adsorbate and lactose was inadequate.

These experiments show the importance of nicotinic acid in the nutrition of the pig, and also indicate that filtrate factor, riboflavin and vitamin B₁ are probably essential nutrients.

Misbranding of Cottonseed Products

The Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co., Honey Grove, Tex., was fined \$5 on the charge of having misbranded cottonseed meal by labeling 43 per cent protein and 12 per cent fiber, when the actual content was not more than 39.50 per cent protein and not less than 15.35 per cent crude fiber. The label stated "Superior Quality * * * Superior Cake & Meal Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Less protein and more fiber than declared led to pleas of guilty and a fine of \$150 on John J. Culbertson, Jr., John S. LeClercq, Jr., John J. Culbertson, III, and Prairie Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla. A portion of the cottonseed screenings was labeled: "43 Per Cent Cotton Seed Cake or Meal Prairie Cotton Oil Company." The remainder was labeled: "Army Brand Prime Quality 43 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Cake and Meal Manufactured For and Guaranteed by Louis Tobian & Company, Dallas, Texas."

Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., Rule, Tex., pleaded guilty and was fined \$75 for misbranding cottonseed cake containing less than the 43 per cent protein called for by the label.

Oat Mill Feed

Oat mill feed is the entire mill-run by-product in the manufacture of oat meal, and consists of approximately 84% oat hulls and 16% oat shorts and oat middlings.

Oat mill feed is usually finely ground, resembling ground oats, and may be readily mixed with ground grain or concentrates. It is also frequently used to replace hay in rations for farm animals.

The chemical analysis of oat mill feed was found to be: 7.9% water, 6.4% ash, 5.5% protein, 27.9% fiber, 50.6% nitrogen-free extract, and 1.7% fat.

A series of three feeding trials, identical in plan, was conducted where choice Hereford feeder calves, weighing about 420 pounds, were fed to market weights of nearly 1,100 pounds, at Monona Farm, Wisconsin.

All lots were full hand-fed corn silage, alfalfa hay, and a concentrate mixture which included a protein supplement consisting of equal parts cottonseed meal and linseed meal, in addition to ground corn, or ground corn and oat mill feed. There were no pigs following the steers in the feed lots, and all corn was ground. Lots 1 and 2 were corn-fed check lots. The experimental rations included an oat mill feed replacement of corn to the extent of 15% of corn in the grain mixture of lot 3, 30% of lot 4, and 40% of lot 5. Lot 6 had 30% of the oat mill feed 85% and molasses 15% mixture in replacement of corn in the grain mixture and was directly comparable with lot 4.

With the corn replacement by oat mill feed, and with an increase of fiber in the ration, there resulted an increase in concentrate feed consumption. The average daily gains in the six lots did not differ greatly, averaging slightly over 2 pounds. The feed required for 100 pounds gain increased with the amount of fibrous feed in these fattening rations.

One hundred pounds oat mill feed replaced from about 30 to 43 pounds corn in the experimental rations. This indicated that oat mill feed had a replacement value of about 30 to 43% of the value of corn, although other parts of the ration were involved to a small extent and would have a small effect upon replacement value. When these other feeds have been considered, and on the basis of the final feed-lot weight, the value of oat mill feed from a comparison with the corn-fed check lots is seen to vary from 30 to 39% of the value of corn. Oat mill feed was worth fully as much at the higher levels of corn replacement as at the lower.

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Quality in Feeds

By R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Saranac, Inn, N. Y.

Quality in feeds applies to grains and roughages as well as to supplemental feeds. The federal grades for grains and particularly for hays have quality as their main criterion. It is obvious that a feed which contains a fair amount of grain which is below standard in weight or is moldy or off-grade in other respects will not be as good as one which contains grains of a good grade. The kind and quality of the roughage is probably the most important factor in the feeding program of dairy cattle and sheep. In case of poor roughages more attention needs to be paid to the question of vitamins, minerals and added protein. Whereas, in case of high quality roughages the mineral, vitamin and protein problem is minimized.

Good quality complete feeds or rations are not only essential to optimum production and reproduction but they are also reflected in increased nutritive value of milk and eggs and the flavor of milk. Most of the vitamins present in milk and eggs are correlated with the vitamin intake of the cow or hen. Recently it has been shown that "oxidized flavor" in milk is related to its carotene (pro-vitamin A) and vitamin C content. Cows fed rations low in carotene and vitamin C produce milk which will quickly develop an oxidized flavor. The use of feeds high in carotene and vitamin C will correct this trouble.

Palatability.—Another factor which needs consideration in any good feed is "palatability," i. e., will the feed be appetizing and readily

consumed by the animal or fowl? Theoretically, it is possible to formulate a feed which is complete in all nutritional essentials but fails to be appetizing to the animal or bird. It is common knowledge that good feed consumption is essential for good growth and production. Likewise, it is apparent that if an animal or bird must be partly starved before it will consume a feed, good performance cannot be expected, no matter how complete the feed may be theoretically.

Feeds that are palatable or appetizing are made from good quality ingredients. Products like molasses are frequently used to increase the palatability of a feed. There is nothing wrong with this procedure providing the feed before the molasses was added was nutritionally good. The addition of molasses does not make a good feed out of an inferior one. Dressing up the feed, so to speak, may temporarily satisfy the scrutinizing eye of the customer and the palate of a hungry beast but in the final analysis, will it produce meat, milk, or eggs economically? Will it produce repeat business?

Ingredients.—Quality feeds have as their base quality ingredients. The use of one or two quality ingredients in a feed does not make a final quality product. One who starts with inferior or questionable products can only go in one direction and that is—end up with the same poor quality. (It should also be noted that because a feed contains 15 or more different ingredients does not necessarily mean that it is a better feed than one that contains only 5 or 6 ingredients.

A simple combination of yellow corn and liquid skim-milk serves as a good ration for pigs providing they have access to direct sunlight or receive some form of vitamin D. Likewise, the free-choice feeding of grains with liquid skim-milk or buttermilk without water will give a good account of itself in egg production if added vitamins A and D and a calcium supplement, such as oyster shells, are made available to laying birds.

These rations altho simple are complete providing the above indicated vitamins and minerals are supplied. They, in fact, might actually prove better than some more complex feeds. This, however, is no reason to condemn complex feeds in favor of those made from fewer ingredients. There are, in fact, good reasons to use a mixture or a combination of several ingredients, and this is especially true of protein supplements. There is an old saying that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, which in a feed man's language means that "no feed can be any better than the quality of the ingredients used in its make-up."

Progressive feed manufacturers give serious consideration to quality and purchase their ingredients on a quality-price basis. These companies or individuals frequently set up their own standards and specifications which the products must comply with before they are accepted. What happens to the products that do not meet these standards or specifications? They are sold, as a rule, to the individual or concern who is "price" but not "quality" conscious.

It requires knowledge and intelligence to manufacture a high quality feed which will do the job for which it is intended. The size of the plant or equipment is no criterion of the quality or completeness of the feed that comes out of it. It is the fundamental knowledge of feeds and of livestock and poultry possessed by the manufacturer plus his integrity and honesty which determine the quality and completeness of the feed produced.

The Robinson-Patman Act was passed to restrict the big chain drug and grocery concerns, but the largest grocery chain now reports net profit of \$15,833,783 during the year ended Feb. 29, against \$9,119,114 the preceding fiscal year, on a smaller volume of sales last fiscal year.

Of the original 24,000,000 bus. of 1937 loan corn taken in by the government 5,000,000 bus. still remained the middle of June, most of it in store at Sioux City and Omaha.



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St. Louis delivery.

"The Three of Us"

By L. M. JEFFERS, President, Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

While our feed control laws are primarily for the benefit and protection of the consumer buyer, yet the enforcement of the same are most certainly directly beneficial to the feed manufacturer. These benefits are derived not only through the inspection of the products put out by your unscrupulous competitor but also from the inspection of raw materials and concentrates which you are buying from specialty manufacturers.

In too many instances the feed manufacturer appears to feel that the inspector gloats over the discovery of a violation. An inspector who has this attitude should not be in control work. On the other hand the manufacturer should avoid any attitude which will cause the inspector to become suspicious.

It is with some temerity that we attempt to discuss the feed control officials and their activities at a meeting of this character. It has been said that "a feed inspector is one of the lower forms of life, created especially to add to the burden of the harassed feed manufacturer."

The following verses may have been penned by a long suffering feed man:

Bring back again those happy days
Of Caesar, Brutus, Hector.
They bought and sold, they live and died
With never an inspector.

In caveman days, to get a wife,
Upon the bean you'd crack her;
Then drag her home, but nowadays first
Both must see an inspector.

In Eden's garden, Mother Eve
With a few leaves bedecked her.
The fruit they eat today, they wait
'Til passed by an inspector.

The little hen once laid her eggs
As nature did expect her,
But now each step from nest to nest
Is checked by some inspector.

The cow must not give up her milk,
For beef you can't dissect her,
Unless the smell of all her parts
Suits some derned fool inspector.

When all is ended and Old Nick
Has got each malefactor,
I hope in each hot spot in Hell
There sizzles an inspector.

Feed control laws are not uniform. A sincere effort has been made by your ass'n and by our own to bring about uniformity. However, it is doubted that complete uniformity can be secured. The conditions of available materials, manufacturing procedure and consumer requirements are too varied and they cannot be standardized.

It is believed that feed control laws are necessary and beneficial. It is further believed that the majority, if not all of the feed control officials are making a sincere effort to enforce

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in tons, were:

| | Receipts 1939 | 1938 | Shipments 1939 | 1938 |
|-------------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Baltimore | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| Boston | 484 | 363 | ... | 14 |
| Chicago | 1,378 | 650 | 56 | 14 |
| Kan. City | 528 | 996 | 72 | 96 |
| St. Louis | 108 | ... | ... | 60 |
| Minneapolis | 24 | ... | ... | 12 |
| Seattle | 11 | 33 | ... | ... |

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1938, in tons, were:

| | Receipts 1939 | 1938 | Shipments 1939 | 1938 |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| *Baltimore | 5,568 | 5,512 | ... | ... |
| *Boston | 613 | 873 | 20 | 50 |
| *Chicago | 14,421 | 11,324 | 37,850 | 42,617 |
| Ft. Worth | 22 | 11 | ... | ... |
| *Kan. City | 4,575 | 5,475 | 25,375 | 26,725 |
| *Milwaukee | 230 | 255 | 6,580 | 5,100 |
| *Minneapolis | ... | 1,464 | 29,550 | 27,912 |
| *Peoria | 10,740 | 10,840 | 10,820 | 12,240 |
| *Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. | | | | |

these laws intelligently and equitably and render a service to agriculture.

Our laws necessarily provide for prosecution. We have yet to meet a feed control official who gave evidence of any desire to persecute. We believe all have a keen appreciation of the greater benefits which can be secured thru co-operation.

Madison, Wis.—The National Soybean Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture Sept. 11 and 12.

The only reliable "ever normal granary" for the Corn Belt is "one that walks around on four legs converting farm products into meat."—Professor H. P. Rush, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Elmer H. Sexauer, of Brookings, S. D., a vice pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has been elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

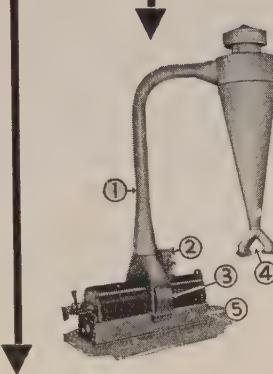
Feeding Value of Western Canadian Barley

The interim report of the subcommittee of the National Barley Com'te appointed to study the feeding value of western Canadian barley, summarizes the results of the 1937 feeding trials comparing the value of No. 3 C. W. barley, No. 3 C. W. oats, yellow corn, barley, and oats, and corn and oats in the ration of bacon hogs. This uniform test was replicated at five experimental stations in Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario.

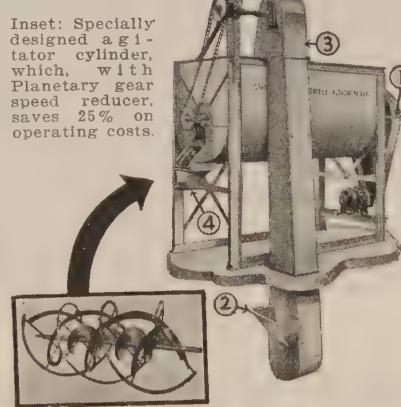
As measured by live weight gains and feed efficiency, the barley ranked first followed in order by corn, corn and oats, barley and oats, and oats. The barley proved equally as palatable as corn in all cases. On the basis of carcass score the barley fed hogs yielded fully as good carcasses as those on heavy corn rations. The inclusion of oats reduced the feeding value of barley, though only slightly decreasing the carcass quality.

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Pneumatic Attrition Mill



No fire or dust explosion danger. Low insurance rate. Better grinding—Cool ground feed. Lower power, installation and upkeep cost. 1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity. 2. Adjustable non-choking feeder. 3. Removable cover for changing plates. 4. Feed is cool when sacked. 5. Unusually heavy base—sturdy construction.



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Here is a complete one-man unit that mixes perfectly and economically. Built to last. 1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive. This efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs—for instance, one ton mixer requires only 5 h.p. 2. Loading Hopper. 3. Elevating Leg. 4. Sacking Spout.

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Minneapolis Minn.
Great Falls Mont.



Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Omaha, Neb.—Master Laboratories have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that "Poulton," "Master Capsule," or similar products, will solve all worm problems faced by the poultry raiser or will kill all worms or serve as a treatment and control of worms generally.

Bozeman, Mont.—The feed did not cause the death of her chicks, as was suspected, as Mrs. Lawrence Moore found out when she cut open one of the dead chicks and found roofing tacks in the crop. A box of roofing tacks was missing. After razor blade operations on 16 sick chicks disclosed more tacks, the birds survived.

World's Poultry Congress Will Open July 28

Over 50 countries will participate in the World's Poultry Congress opening July 28 at Cleveland, O.

Thousands of live birds will be entered in competitive contests.

A scientific program will be conducted in four languages.

The trade exhibit of poultry equipment occupies 5 acres.

An attendance of over 500,000 persons is expected.

Efficiency of Vitamin D from Several Sources

In the research laboratories of the Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, J. T. Correll and R. C. Wise gave groups of 12 to 15 chicks a rachitogenic diet supplemented by cod liver oil, 3 different samples of tuna liver oil, albacore liver oil or irradiated ergosterol in amounts giving 6, 12, 18, 24, 27, 50, 80 or 100 I. U. vitamin D per 100 g. of ration in different tests. The vitamin D content of all the materials was previously estimated by biological tests on rats according to the U.S.P. XI standard method. After 21 days bone ash estimations were made on the pooled left tibiae of 10 chicks from each group.

They report in the Journal of Biological Chemistry that the tuna and albacore liver oils were 40 to 60 per cent as effective as sources of vitamin D for chicks as cod liver oil, while 100 I.U. of vitamin D as irradiated ergosterol were required to give a bone ash equivalent to 10 I.U. as cod liver oil. The results of growth tests, carried on for 8 weeks, during which the chicks received 120 I.U. vitamin D per 100 g. of ration from the different sources, indicated that cod liver oil was also more efficient for growth promotion in the chick than the other oils.

The extra amount of vitamin A given in the liver oil supplements did not appear to affect the growth of the chicks, and vitamin D was considered to have a definite influence on their growth.

Serum phosphatase estimations were made by the method of Bodansky on blood samples obtained from chickens by heart puncture. At 2 days of age chicks showed about 80 "units" of phosphatase per 100 ml. serum, and at 3 months about 30 "units." Groups of chicks were given varying amounts of vitamin D from cod liver oil or tuna liver oil, in addition to a rachitogenic diet for 21 days.

Birds with no supplement showed an average phosphatase value of 140 "units" per 100 ml. serum, with 9 I.U. vitamin D from cod liver oil 95 "units," with 27 I.U. from cod liver oil 42 "units," with 9 I.U. from tuna liver oil 128 "units," and with 27 I.U. from tuna liver oil 81 and 71 "units" for two different samples. In experiments carried on for 8 to 13 weeks similar results were obtained showing the difference in effectiveness of the vitamin

D from cod liver oil and tuna liver oils.

This study indicates that serum phosphatase estimations offer another method for measurement of the antirachitic efficiency of vitamin D from different sources.

Poultry Research Work at U. C. in 1938

By DR. LEWIS W. TAYLOR, Division Poultry Husbandry, U. C.

A report of the research work conducted by the University of California Poultry Division in 1938 can be stated more briefly than in previous years, since the following recent publications reporting experimental findings are now available for distribution: Circular 108 "Feeding Chickens," Bulletin 626 "Breeding for Egg Production," and an article in Hilgardia "The Effect of Riboflavin and the Filtrate Factor on Egg Production and Hatchability."

Vitamin Requirements of Poultry

Further studies of the vitamin requirements of poultry and of the distribution of several vitamins in poultry feedstuffs have been made during the past year. Experiments made with pure, synthetic riboflavin indicate that young chicks require about 2.7 parts of this vitamin in one million parts of diet. The vitamin B₁ (thiamin) requirement of chicks has also been studied by feeding experiments with the pure synthetic vitamin. Chicks require between 1.2 and 1.5 parts of this vitamin in one million parts of diet. Since an amount far in excess of this is supplied in ordinary mashes, vitamin B₁ deficiency is consequently not a problem in practical rations.

Another water-soluble vitamin called nicotinic acid has recently been shown to be essential in the diet of human beings, dogs and pigs. Experiments have been made with chicks to find out if nicotinic acid is of importance in poultry feeding. So far, it has not been possible to demonstrate any beneficial effect from the addition of nicotinic acid to diets low in this vitamin. In some cases the addition of nicotinic acid seemed to have a harmful effect. If chicks need nicotinic acid, the amount required is small and would be amply supplied by practical poultry rations.

During the past year, factor 1 (also known as vitamin B₆) was isolated in crystalline form in the laboratory of the Poultry Division. This enabled studies on its function. To date, no diet deficient in factor 1 has yet been constructed for the chicken. Until such time as this is accomplished, the role of factor 1 in the chicken cannot be studied. In the rat, as little as 5 micrograms daily of factor 1 will cure a dermatitis and promote growth. In factor 1 deficiency in the dog, an anemia characterized by small red cells carrying a low amount of hemoglobin develops. This anemia can be cured by the administration of crystalline factor 1.

Recent experiments have indicated that the vitamin D requirement of young pouls during the first four weeks of life is about 10 times as great as those of chicks in terms of units of vitamin D from cod liver oil per pound of diet. Fortunately, sunlight can provide all of the vitamin D required by turkeys, and after pouls leave the brooder house they can obtain their

entire vitamin D supply from this source if they are kept in outside yards. A possible exception to this statement may occur with breeding hens during cloudy winter weather.

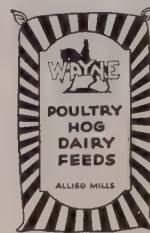
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Failure of Wheat Germ Oil to Prevent Paralysis in Chickens

By LEWIS W. TAYLOR, Division of Poultry Husbandry and K. B. DEOME, Division of Veterinary Science, University of California

In 1938 Doctors Butler and Warren of the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board* reported that they had been able to check paralysis in poultry flocks by the addition of wheat germ oil to the rations used. Since that time feeding or injecting wheat germ oil has been advocated commercially for the control of paralysis and associated disease conditions.

From a number of experiment stations including Cornell, Storrs, and Western Washington, injection of wheat germ oil has been reported to be of no value in curing paralyzed birds. While less data have been published on the effect of feeding wheat germ oil, preliminary reports from the Louisiana Experiment Station and from the National Agricultural Research Center have indicated similar failure to prevent or cure iritis and paralysis.

In the spring of 1938, hatches of S. C. White Leghorn pedigree chicks from the Poultry Division flock of the University of California were divided approximately equally into control and wheat germ oil groups so that ancestry, sexes and ages were equally distributed. Females reared from these hatches were maintained on the two rations used from one day to ten months of age, when the experiment was terminated.

The control ration fed consisted of the following parts: ground yellow corn 53; ground wheat 10; red wheat bran 15; sardine fish meal 9.5; dried skim milk 5; dehydrated alfalfa meal 5; ground limestone 1.5; bone meal 0.5; salt 0.5 and fortified sardine oil (400D) 0.25. The wheat germ oil ration was the same as the control ration except for the addition of 0.25 parts of a wheat germ oil kindly donated for this experiment by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Mash was fed for the first 3 weeks, then scratch grain consisting of two parts of cracked yellow corn and one part of wheat was added in increasing amounts until at 12 weeks of age, grain and mash were fed in equal proportions. Green feed was given each day in the form of lawn clippings or kale. Oyster shell was available in hoppers. From 12 weeks to the end of the experiment no further changes were made in feeding conditions.

All dead and disabled birds were autopsied and final diagnoses were made on the basis on apparent gross lesions and careful microscopic examination of suspected diseased organs and tissues.

The neoplastic lesions found in this flock were almost exclusively some form of lymphomatosis. Three general types were recognized: (1) neurolymphomatosis, (2) iritis, and (3) visceral lymphomatosis. No cases of erythro- or myeloid-leukosis were found. Since no paralysis or associated diseases of neoplastic nature were observed until after ten weeks of age, the number of females alive at that age was taken as the basis for calculation of the percentage of birds affected.

At ten weeks of age there were 766 pullets on the control ration and 753 on the wheat germ oil ration. Of these, 49 or 6.40% of the controls and 45 or 5.98% of the wheat germ oil group developed some type of lymphomatosis by 10 months of age. In this experiment were 284 birds from a line selected for a high incidence of neoplasms and 615 from a line selected for a low incidence of neoplasms.

The percentage incidence of lymphomatosis among the birds from the high neoplastic line when fed wheat germ oil was 16.18 while in a similar group on the control diet the incidence was 16.89. In contrast to these, lymphomatosis was found in only 3.44% of the low neoplastic line birds fed the wheat germ oil

ration and in 2.78% of a similar group on the control diet.

It is apparent that small differences in the incidence of lymphomatosis between the wheat germ oil and control groups were not sufficient to justify the use of wheat germ oil. While no evidence of a beneficial effect was found, the marked differences between the incidence of lymphomatosis in the line selected for a high incidence of neoplasms and the line selected against neoplasms indicated that this disease can be controlled by proper selection of the breeding stock.

Small Flocks Predominate in the United States

Nearly three-fifths of the chicken flocks in the United States have less than 50 birds each, according to a report by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This study, made at the request of leading poultry organizations, presents chicken statistics by size of flock for the most recent farm census. In 1935, approximately 36 per cent of the flocks included from 50 to 199 birds and only 6 per cent had 200 or more.

A great change in both number and size of flocks occurred between 1930 and 1935. The total number of flocks increased nearly half a million, and practically all of this gain was in flocks of less than 50 chickens. A gain of about 100,000 flocks of 50 to 99 birds was almost exactly offset by a decline in number of flocks of 100 or more. The increase in the proportion of small flocks cannot be laid to any one cause, altho the severe drought of 1934 unmistakably had a serious effect upon poultry production in many States. The forthcoming Census of 1940 will provide information which will indicate whether this increase in number of small flocks was merely a temporary situation or whether it represents a more permanent change in the American poultry picture.

Large Flocks Few in Number—Approximately 11,000 flocks of 1,000 or more birds were reported for the United States at the last census and, of these, only about 1,500 flocks had 2,500 or more chickens. Except in certain restricted areas, the importance of the large commercial chicken flock is overshadowed by the multitude of small producers with less than 200 birds each. These small operators, with nearly 95 per cent of the flocks, accounted for about 70 per cent of the chickens on hand, 64 per cent of the eggs produced, and 72 per cent of the chickens raised. Flocks of 1,000 or more contributed only 5 per cent of the chickens on hand, 8 per cent of the eggs produced, and 5 per cent of the chickens raised.

The 5,833,079 farms reporting in 1935 had 5,372,597 chickens over 3 months old.

Eggs produced in 1934 by 5,579,199 farms totaled 2,160,906,310 dozen.

Chickens raised by 5,212,762 farms in 1934 totaled 598,867,134.

Protein Value of Various Fish Meals

Kokiti Osima and Siniti Itaya in the Journal of the Agr. Chem. Soc., Japan, determined the protein digestibility, amounts of Et₂O and C₆H₆ extracts, NH₃, total N and the pH of sun-, steam-, flame- and vacuum-dried and roasted sardine and other fish meals. Steam-dried meals contain most, flame-dried and roasted meals least, digestible protein. The NH₃ content is generally much higher in sun-dried than in other meals.

The total nitrogen depends on the kind of fish, and not on the method of manufacture. The pH of the aqueous extract has no relation to NH₃, but varies with the kind of fish. The amounts of ammonia and total nitrogen and the digestibility of protein, in sun-, steam-, and vacuum-dried Japanese sardine meals are slightly less than in foreign sardine meals.

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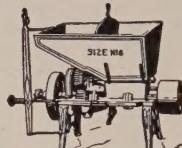


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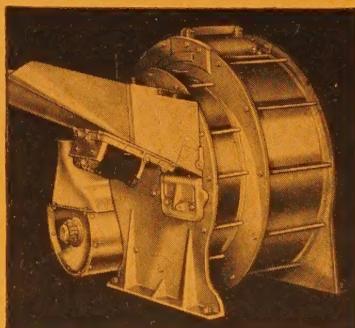
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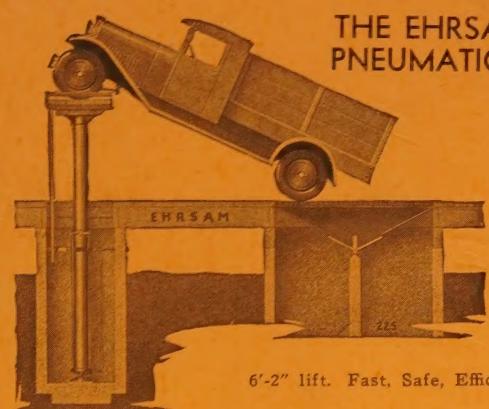
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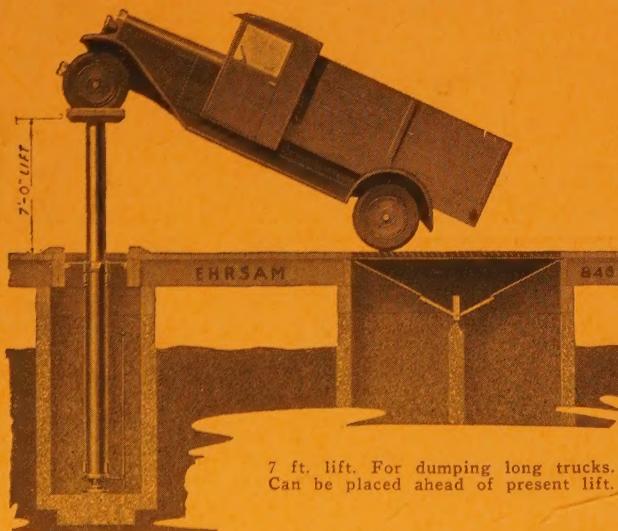
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